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DIRECTIVE 59 COMPLETES ADOPTION OF 'LIMITED NUCLEAR WAR' STRATEGY

LD081035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 80 p 4

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch: "Zigzags of 'Bunker Strategy'"]

[Text] New York--Preparing for the next catastrophe has become a sort of "entertainment" here. In California, Arizona and Utah "survival societies" have already been created, whose members are digging shelters.

How to survive a forthcoming catastrophe, be it nuclear war, a worldwide natural disaster or world famine? Firms sprouting like mushrooms after rain and doing business based on people's fears are offering their services in response to this question. And there is great fear. In just a year the profits of the Californian "survival" company have quadrupled. Bill (Pyer), the head of the enterprise, rubs his hands as he describes how successfully he served one of his clients:

"He has constructed a concrete bunker in the mountains and says that now only Russian tanks could perhaps smoke him out...."

What is left for "survival's" nervous clients to do when the White House itself sets an example, when the U.S. administration is speaking increasingly loudly of a "limited, possibly protracted" nuclear war? Presidential Directives 53 and 58, signed in the White House Oval Office, provide for the evacuation of the president and government and military officials for coordination and liaison between command posts. "Although the details are being kept secret," the New York TIMES writes on this subject, "it is well known that several such underground bunkers equipped with food and other supplies are located around Washington. One of them--Mount Weather--is located 50 miles west of the capital."

These White House decrees were a sort of "underground foundation" for Presidential Directive 59, whose meaning was "explained" by Defense Secretary H. Brown in his 20 August speech at the Navy War College in Newport. Official Washington, the Pentagon chief stated, intends henceforth to adhere to the so-called "limited" nuclear war doctrine. It provides for the possibility of selective strikes against enemy strategic forces and communications. In a nuclear conflict this would allegedly make it possible to disarm an enemy and preserve U.S. nuclear weapons. In this connection the secretary confirmed the White House's intention to accelerate deployment of strategic missile systems, primarily the MX nuclear complex.

We can only be surprised that the Potomac has not boiled over from the heat of the militarist passions on its banks. The doctrine of "limited" nuclear war was the final nail in the coffin of J. Carter's unfulfilled promise, solemnly given 4 years ago. The future president then vowed to his people that he would reduce the threat of nuclear war, steer a sensible course toward limiting strategic armaments, and reduce the military budget. What is left of these promises today? Probably realizing what a dangerous game the present administration is playing with the destiny of peace, H. Brown was obliged to try to persuade people that the new doctrine is virtually an enforced step, a reply to the "Russian challenge," and not a first-strike strategy.

The method is not new. In just the same way, at the end of the fifties, the "challenge from the Russians" justified the accelerated building of strategic bombers and in the early sixties the building of intercontinental strategic missiles. "However, it is well known that in recent years the United States has adopted new strategic systems on a far wider scale than the Russians," (J. Laroque) director of the information center for military problems, states.

The MX nuclear missile complex, MK-12A warheads, Trident II missiles and cruise missiles, whose accelerated development and deployment have fallen within the Democrats' period of rule, have been a continuation of this policy. The creation of all these systems shows once again how hypocritical the White House position is on questions of arms control.

The U.S. adoption of the first strike systems has long caused deep concern among sane politicians and military policy specialists. Back in 1977 a group of scientists which had studied the expediency of deploying the MX missiles recommended that the President defer the program. The Pentagon generals, their report noted, "see the MX not as a deterrent but as an offensive weapon." "By equipping the Minuteman III missiles with new MK-12A warheads and control systems, we are turning them into an effective first strike weapon against the Soviet ground-based ICBM's which form the basis of the Russians' strategic forces," the eminent specialist G. Kistiakowskiy warned.

"These missiles and warheads in fact undermine the basic premise of arms control, which states that emphasis must be placed on curbing nuclear war, not on surviving after it. Because the future of SALT was made dependent on the MX missiles, the way was opened to the adoption of a strategy which SALT's opponents have defended all along. It is a case of a strategy aimed at creating the potential for a first strike against enemy armed forces and at being able to wage 'limited' nuclear wars," (R. Still), a specialist in the field of military strategy, has noted.

The propaganda fuss about an alleged lag in first strike nuclear weapons mounted by the U.S. military-industrial complex has muffled the voice of common sense. After all, like any qualitative twist in the arms race, the implementation of new strategic programs promised colossal profits for the military firms. "The Pentagon's contractors were behind the development of precision nuclear weapons," the journal U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, the military circles' propaganda mouthpiece, admits. "There is no doubt that the companies producing new types of missile launchers, warheads and electronics for them will profit from Directive 59," BUSINESS WEEK adds.

Work on the theoretical substantiation of the need for their deployment proceeded in Washington at the same time as the development of first strike strategic weapons. Back in 1977 the President formed a narrow circle of trusted people including Pentagon chief H. Brown, Z. Brezezinski, the President's national security aide, and a number of military men and civilians. A report was prepared under their leadership and observations insistently recommending the adoption of the limited nuclear war doctrine. This demand was, naturally, substantiated by the same "nuclear threat."

Specialists, primarily from the State Department and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, who had voiced justified doubts as to the need to adopt the new strategy at the time the SALT II treaty was being prepared, were immediately removed from the process of elaboration of the doctrine. That is why, as the press here notes, this decision was taken so smoothly, without superfluous debate. The delay in making it public, officials here state, was caused only by bureaucratic red tape.

However, it was by no means intradepartmental blunders which forced the White House to announce only recently the signing of Directive 59. The Washington POST directly points out that J. Carter is trying to use it for his own election purposes.

The New York TIMES reports that the Pentagon, in compliance with Directive 59, has already begun to elaborate plans to build additional ABM installations bypassing the 1972 ABM defense treaty. "These plans," the newspaper writes, "are in direct contradiction to the previously expressed viewpoint according to which ABM systems reduce the deterrent factor, since both sides will be obliged to create new types of offensive weapons to overcome them."

Presidential Directive 59, whose aim is to make the very idea of nuclear war "acceptable" to public opinion, is a manifestation of the present U.S. administration's policy, which is extremely dangerous for the peoples of the world. At the same time it is a mine placed under the prospects of military detente on the European Continent. Despite Washington's assurances that it is aimed virtually at reducing the threat of nuclear war, West Europeans are realizing increasingly clearly that the U.S. medium-range missiles are for them a Pentagon nuclear mousetrap.

The zigzags of the "Bunker strategy" attest that those who are fighting for the pursuit of a "position of strength" policy have gained the upper hand in the Democratic administration. As was noted in the speech delivered in Alma-Ata by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, "those who now determine U.S. foreign policy obviously cannot or do not want to see the historical changes in the world arena and the new correlation of forces in the world."

Such dangerous political blindness cannot fail to alarm Americans themselves. According to the press here, far from everyone in the United States is expressing readiness to follow J. Carter and rush into a dangerous new twist of the arms race and the buildup of military tension. The distancing of Secretary of State E. Muskie from the compilation of Directive 59 is widely known. While he was still senator for Maine, he publicly and sharply criticized a similar doctrine advanced by the Republican administration's defense secretary J. Schlesinger. In the opinion expressed at the time by E. Muskie, this Pentagon enterprise could only bring closer the threat of nuclear conflagration.

The administration has also encountered opposition to the new wave of military hysteria in the ranks of the Democratic Party itself. During the Democratic convention, delegates worried by the militarist preparations put forward amendments to the election platform calling for the freezing of all tests and developments involving nuclear weapons and the means for their delivery and opposing the development of the MX nuclear missile complex. However, on the day when the election platform was voted on, J. Carter demanded the rejection of these amendments no longer in his capacity as contender but as commander in chief of the armed forces. And the White House got its way.

Washington's adoption of the doctrine of "limited" nuclear war is giving rise to growing anxiety among many Americans. P. Warnke, former head of the U.S. delegation at the SALT talks, called this short-sighted decision apocalyptic madness. "Playing with the doctrine of 'limited' nuclear war is criminal recklessness," Massachusetts Institute of Technology Professor B. Feld stated.

This is perhaps a correct resume!

USTINOV LEAVES FOR PACT MANEUVERS IN GDR

LD081500 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1446 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 8 Sep, TASS--Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, left Moscow today for the GDR to attend the exercises of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states under the codename of "Comradeship in Arms 80".

MILITARY DELEGATIONS ARRIVE IN BERLIN FOR EXERCISE

LD082056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Delegations of the armies of the Warsaw Pact states arrived today in the capital of the GDR for the "Comradeship in Arms 80" exercises. They are led by Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of defense; Czinege, Hungarian minister of defense; Urbanowicz, deputy minister of defense of Poland; Olteanu, Romanian minister of defense; Ustinov, USSR minister of defense; and Dzur, Czechoslovak minister of defense. Delegations of the Vietnamese People's Army, headed by Hoang Van Thai, vice minister of national defense; of the Armed Forces of Cuba, headed by Minister Castro Ruz; and the Armed Forces of Mongolia, headed by Abhia, minister of defense, have also arrived in Berlin. The delegations were met at the airport by Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense.

Moskovskiy Dispatch

LD081216 Moscow TASS in English 1149 GMT 8 Sep 80

[TASS special correspondent Oleg Moskovskiy dispatch from "Area of the Exercises"]

[Text] These days the people of the GDR give a warm welcome to the soldiers from the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Treaty member-states who have arrived to take part in the "Fraternity-in-Arms-80" exercises. As has already been reported in the press, the exercises will be held in the first half of September on the territory of the GDR and the area of the Baltic Sea adjoining it, under the command of the minister of national defence of the GDR, General of the Army Heinz Hoffmann. The puropose is to practise combat teamwork and cooperation of the staffs, formations and units of the allied troops. Taking part in the exercises are staff, formations and units of the Bulgarian and Hungarian people's armies, the National People's Army of the GDR, the Polish Army, the Armed Forces of the USSR, the Czechoslovak People's Army, the army staffs of Romania, as well as parts of the National Navy of the GDR, the Polish Navy and the Baltic Fleet of the USSR Navy detailed to the Allied Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states. The facades of buildings in cities and villages through which the troops are moving to the area of the exercises are decorated with the flags of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, streamers and slogans which say: "Brothers in Arms, in Single Formation Towards Peace and Socialism: Leave No Chance to the Enemy!"--this is the watchword of the exercise. And there is nothing surprising in it. Every soldier realises full well that the armies of the member-states of our defensive alliance will jointly give a befitting rebuff to any aggressor, and reliably defend the socialist gains of the fraternal peoples.

On the eve of the exercises I visited the positions of the troops of the Warsaw Treaty armies. The spirit of fraternity manifests itself especially clearly during the meetings of the soldiers from the fraternal armies and their visits to industrial enterprises and agricultural cooperatives. Every indication is that the exercises are about to begin. On the eve of the exercises pilots and mechanised infantry, artillerymen and army engineers, seamen and tankmen of fraternal armies are training extensively in preparation for the forthcoming exercises during which officers and men want to carry out all combat tasks only with an excellent mark.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS' PROGRAM

LD061440 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1015 GMT 5 Sep 80

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program with moderator (Kazbek Basev); Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist and Lev Semenovich Semeyko, candidate of military science]

[Excerpts] [(Basev)] The final stage of the election campaign has started in the United States. The presidential elections will be held in 2 months, on 4 November, and the following day we are likely to know who will be in the White House for the next 4 years.

U.S. Election Campaign

The names of the presidential candidates are known. We have already talked about them in our broadcasts. The authors of many letters, in particular (Nikolay Nikolayevich Chatov) from Krasnoyarsk, (Yevgeniya Pavlovna Larionova) from Moscow, (Sofia Nikolayevna Barchevskaya) from Sosnovoborsk, Krasnoyarskiy Kray, ask about how the forces are placed after the conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties.

Can an attempt be made to predict the outcome of the elections?

I put these questions to a regular participant in this program, Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist. Over to you, Oleg Nikolayevich.

[Anichkin] One can, of course, talk about how the forces are placed, but the business of making forecasts, at the moment, is a highly risky business.

Our radio listeners may have got the impression that the Republicans are well ahead of the Democrats and may in the final analysis be victorious at the presidential elections. Relatively recently a public opinion poll showed that the Republican candidate, Reagan, was well ahead of his rival, the present President, Carter. But now the situation has changed, and there is no longer such a gap. Their positions are becoming equal, and it cannot be ruled out that by election day Carter's and Reagan's chances will be roughly equal.

[(Basev)] Oleg Nikolayevich, so what has happened then? Does this mean that the situation has become more favorable for the Democrats or has it worsened for the Republicans?

[Anichkin] In my view, neither has happened. The leveling out of the balance of forces between these parties, which make up the so-called two-party system, came about shortly after the national convention of the Democratic Party. The Democrats managed, with the help of the mass media and primarily television, to show that they do not look quite so bad as they had been made out until recently. The impression was formed that they had managed to overcome their differences and even an eminent split in their ranks. In actual fact they are not so monolithic. The impression that unity has been restored is a purely superficial one.

[(Basev)] And the differences remain?

[Anichkin] Of course the differences remain, and they are essentially quite serious ones. But they are now being played down. The leadership of the Democratic Party, in which the majority at the moment are supporters of President Carter, is bringing to the fore the task of defeating Reagan, and unity is essential in order to realize that aim.

The Democrats' tactics are intended to show the U.S. voters that the Republican candidate, Reagan, is not sufficiently competent to be president and that his experience while governor of California is not a convincing argument for his claim to the presidency. Apart from that they want to show that he may be very dangerous as a state leader and draw the country into risky adventures.

[(Basev)] But Oleg Niolayevion, how can one say that when by Carter's own wishes the United States is pursuing a consistent and frequently risky adventurist course?

[Anichkin] There you have the whole wisdom, if one may say so, of the U.S. electoral process. There is no difference between the two parties which take each other's place in office in the White House. Now the whole polemic between the presidential candidates amounts in general to wrangling and nothing more. Attempts are made to appear before the voters in the most favorable way. And any means are good for that. In this connection one recalls one of the phrases of a famous U.S. political leader of the past and who in his time was a Democratic candidate for the presidency, Adlai Stevenson. Referring to his Republican rivals, he said: If you stop spreading lies about me, I'll stop telling the truth about you.

[(Basev)] Oleg Nikolayevich, before asking about how the situation is shaping up in the Republican Party, there is one other question about the Democrats. Can Carter count on support from Senator Kennedy?

[Anichkin] Edward Kennedy promised to lend his support to Carter, but he will apparently do that bearing in mind his own interests. First of all, as I understand it, the first priority in the senator's plans is the task of ensuring the success of the Democratic Party at the elections. But after all he is making an active claim to the leadership. This means he will support those Democrats, congressmen and senators, who face reelection this year, and only after that will he think about supporting Carter. Carter is preparing to carry out the final part of the election campaign in the most active fashion, in the style of Harry Truman in 1948, when everyone predicted he would be defeated and in the end won reelection for a second term.

[(Basev)] And can one argue that Reagan is beginning to fall back in his campaign and that therefore his and Carter's chances are becoming equal?

[Anichkin] That is not quite so. Reagan, if one can put it this way, has stretched his lead to the limit, and now taking place is a leveling out of the chances of both candidates. We have already spoken about that at the beginning of the broadcast.

The nature and tactics of the Republicans' campaigning differ little in effect from that of of the Democrats. Recently, Reagan has possibly been making an attempt to show himself to be a more respectable political leader in comparison with the way in which he has been represented until recently. Indeed, many Americans and allies of the United States have the impression that the former California governor does not have sufficient experience in the sphere of world politics. His reply to that is that for the conduct of foreign policy affairs he will bring in political figures who have a great deal of experience in that respect. Moreover, he states that foreign policy affairs will be the concern of Bush, the vice presidential candidate, who has a diplomatic career behind him. He is now already carrying out Reagan's diplomatic missions. It is difficult to say how persuasive Reagan's arguments will be. In the runup to elections, candidates as a rule--and you certainly know this very well--are not sparing in their promises.

[(Basev)] Olev Nikolayevich, what other factors may be decisive on election day?

[Anichkin] There are quite a lot of them, even minor ones. For example what the weather will be like on that day. In bad weather the voters prefer not to leave their homes to go vote.

But that is not the point. I would like to draw attention to two points. In the first place, holding presidential office gives undoubted advantages. The president may at the last moment make a decision which is wholly meant for his election purposes. Here is one such example for you: Literally the other day President Carter announced his new economic program calculated for several years. It envisages a reduction in taxes and an increase in allocations to those spheres of production where serious crisis phenomena are to be observed. In other words, an attempt is being made to reassure ordinary Americans worried about the threat of unemployment and the unending growth in prices. Moreover, the presidential program announces an increase in the period of entitlement to unemployment benefits, and for the majority of the jobless that period runs out on the very eve of the elections.

Surely this is an example of the use of presidential office in the interests of the election campaign.

[(Basev)] Oleg Nikolayevich, a good deal is now being said about the Anderson factor. How might he influence the elections?

[Anichkin] That was just what I wanted to dwell on. The so-called independent candidate, John Anderson, is trying to gather around him both Democrats and Republicans who are disenchanted with their candidates for the presidency.

His striving to broaden his campaign is not having success. According to the public opinion polls, he will hardly pick up more than 15 percent of the votes at the elections. That means that he cannot expect to succeed. However, he may influence the results of the elections. The question arises from whom--Carter or Reagan--will he take the most votes. The impression is forming now that the greater damage may be caused to the Democratic candidate. However, in the view of the experts, as the election draws nearer the Anderson factor will weaken. The dissatisfied Democrats will return to their own camp in order to achieve the main task of defeating the Republicans. The same thing, it is predicted, will happen with the Republicans. Here again, the mechanism of the two-party system comes in, under which the ruling class does everything possible to prevent other parties from taking part in the election process. That is happening, too, with the independent Anderson, who had absolutely no intention of attacking that system.

[(Basev)] What you have said will to a certain extent answer a letter from (Sofia Nikolayevna Bachevskaya) who is interested in the chances at the elections of the representatives of other parties. Is it not the inevitable conclusion that Americans are ready to resign themselves to choosing one of two unpopular political leaders as president?

[Anichkin] I would not like to think so. During a recent trip to the United States I frequently heard remarks from serious and realistically thinking Americans who display their concern over the future of the country. Much is said at the moment about a crisis in the leadership of the state. The famous historian Henry Steel Commager plainly states that U.S. political leaders think more about their reelection than about the state's interests. Political leaders and their policies, he says, reflect the state of the society they represent. Reston, the New York TIMES observer, agreeing with the conclusions of Commager, notes that as a result of such a crisis all the basic problems of the country remain unsolved. The crisis in the leadership in America, he writes, is not simply of a political, but also of a general nature. The future of the country is too important to let it be decided by the personal manipulations of the politicians.

[(Basev)] Thank you, Oleg Nikolayevich.

Comrade Popov from the town of Angarsk in Irkutskaya Oblast has sent in a letter in which he asks us to speak on the situation in Iranian Kordestan. We are carrying out your request.

Situation in Iran

The Islamic revolution, which overthrew the shah's regime, gave impulse to the stepping up of the struggle of the Kurds for autonomy within the framework of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Kurds had also been conducting a struggle for autonmy in the shah's era. However, all attempts to attract the attention of the shah's government to their problems were ignored while armed actions were cruelly crushed. The demands of the Kurds were that Kordestan should become a fully independent unit on the geographical map of Iran. According to the plan of the leader of the autonomy movement, all the domestic affairs of the province were to be decided by a national council consisting of Kurds and not of officials sent from Tehran. The organs for upholding the law, such as the state police and the militia, were also to consist of local inhabitants, not like the regular army and police, frequently acting in this province as occupationists.

Another important demand advanced by the Kurds was the recognition of the Kurdish language as the official one of the province with the same standing as Persian. The leaders of the Kurdish movement see the essence of autonomy in the authorities of the Islamic Republic having responsibility only for their foreign affairs, defense, finance and also other questions with the competence of the central authorities.

However, the changes introduced by the Islamic revolution in this country did not touch upon Kordestan. The governments of Bazargan and later of Bani-Sadr did everything possible to crush the demands of the Kurds on any sort of reforms in this province. The army was rushed in and Corps of Revolutionary Guards were formed as were air force units. The fighting brigades of the Kurds, under pressure of the superior forces, took shelter in the mountains and turned to the tactic of waging guerrilla warfare.

Their actions in Kordestan and also the plain unwillingness to give autonomy to this province are explained by the country's leaders as the striving, allegedly, of the Kurds to create their own independent state to the extent of separation from Iran.

Tehran is worried that the actions of the Kurds could be followed by actions from the Arabs, desiring to seize the oil-rich Iranian province of Khuzestan. And if to date events in Kordestan are not a threat to the existence of Iran, then carrying out a fighting action in Khuzestan could deprive the country of its foreign currency income gained through oil exports. All the more so because the Arab population of this province has already threatened to disrupt oil production if its rights are encroached on.

The misgivings of Tehran on the possible separation of Kordestan after it has received autonomy were to a certain extent shown to be groundless by the religious and political leader of the Kurds, Hoseyni. He said in an interview with the central newspaper of the country, THE TEHERAN HERALD, that the separation of Kordestan from Iran is not in the interests of the Kurdish people; we simply want, Hoseyni said, to receive the opportunity to participate more actively in the decisions made on domestic affairs. If the government declares a cease-fire, we will agree to this, he added, since, in principle, we are trying to avoid wars and we believe in the possibility of solving the problem peacefully.

The future will show whether the present Iranian leadership believes in this.

Let us return to the problems of Iran. Our Moscow listener (Irina Petrovna Krasilnikova) is interested in the reason for the death of the former shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, and in her letter she asks how this death will be reflected in the tactics of activity of the Iranian counterrevolution. We are going to answer your question, (Irina Petrovna).

It has now become a generally known fact that the former shah, during a long period of his life, suffered from cancer of the lymphatic system. His ailment was not only carefully hushed up in Iran itself, but also in Europe and in America, where he went regularly for examinations and preventative treatment. The reasons for keeping the shah's illness a secret were the arrogant desires of the monarch to stand before the people of his country as a sort of father of the nation without any human weaknesses. However, after his enforced flight from Iran, which was gripped by the flame of the revolution, the illness of the shah became worse and he was finally forced to undergo a curative operation. Reza Pahlavi did not flee abroad as a pauper by any means. His fortune, which was taken from Iran, is valued at approximately $21 billion out of which almost one-third was invested in U.S. and West European industry. In the West, it is not acceptable to ask a millionaire how he accumulated his fortune. In a country where money rules, they joyfully welcome a rich man. But if he is not simply rich but phenomenally rich, then they will shamefully close their eyes to the fact that the hands of this super-wealthy person are up to the elbows in blood.

The shah was always an obedient and useful champion of the interests of the United States in the Middle East. After the collapse of the monarchy, Reza Pahlavi in exile did not change his views and became that banner of counterrevolution beneath which the declared enemies of any democratic reforms in Iran are now gathering. Among them is the army general, Oveysi, who successfully fled abroad even before the revolution and is better known in Iran by his nickname, the Tehran butcher, and also Bakhtiar, the last prime minister under the shah, and many other figures of similar caliber. For them and also for the protectors of the monarch in Iran who are highly influential in the United States. such as Henry Kissinger and the banker, Rockefeller, the idea of restoring the Pahlavi dynasty to the throne even now appears not only tempting but also perfectly feasible. The fuss being made about the attempts to crown the son of the shah and the forming of a so-called government of Iran in exile shows that the basic stake of the Iranian counterrevolution lies in the restoring of the monarchy in the country.

Presidential Directive 59, New Strategy

The world public's attention continues to be centered on the so-called new U.S. nuclear strategy proclaimed by Presidential Directive No 59. Judging from the numerous reactions, this is a matter of an extremely dangerous strategy, threatening peace and the lives of millions and millions of people. This is an extremely dangerous policy for the world's peoples, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said in his Alma-Ata speech. It is even difficult to image that it comes from the government of a country which has signed an agreement with the Soviet Union on the prevention of nuclear war. We have received many letters condemning the irresponsible foreign and military policy of Washington, which is leading the world to the brink of a nuclear disaster.

At the same time, our listeners ask a number of questions concerning specific details of the United States new strategic course. Among them are in particular such questions as:

What aims are pursued by the United States' new nuclear strategy? What new does irective No 59 bring to the military strategic situation as it existed before? What does limited strategic war mean? In what lies the danger of this limitation? To what extent is the new strategy connected with the United States' preparations for a knock-out first strike?

We have asked Candidate of Military Science Lev Semenovich Semeyko to answer these questions. He has studied military-political problems at Institute of the United States and Canada of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Please begin, Lev Semenovich.

[Semeyko] It is quite understandable, of course, why these questions have been asked. It is hard for Soviet people to imagine how, in the nuclear age, it is possible to prepare for war, with its catastrophic consequences, and at the same time to try to avoid these consequences. The absurdity of such an approach, which is just what Directive No 59 contains, puts the Americans themselves in a state of bewilderment. Not for nothing did the New York TIMES in analyzing Brown's recent speech at Newport, in which he tried to explain the nature of the new nuclear strategy and the motives for adopting it, say with alarm that this speech raised more questions than provided answers. Be that as it may, as more and more new details become known, the main aim of the adoption of the new nuclear strategy can be discerned. This consists, to all appearances, of making nuclear war a fully acceptable means of solving political disputes, and nuclear weapons a fully rational policy tool. This amounts to a striving to get off the nuclear blind alley which came into existence some 20 years ago as a result of the creation of powerful nuclear potentials by the Soviet Union and the United States. The nature of this blind alley is that to start a nuclear war amounts to suicide, and therefore everthing must be done to avert it.

But in 1974, that is after the signing of the Soviet-U.S. agreement on the prevention of nuclear war, the United States took the first step toward getting out of this blind alley. The Schlesinger doctrine was proclaimed. It was so named in honor of its chief author, the then defense secretary. This doctrine provided for the waging of limited strategic nuclear war. There are, one should note, several key words in this concept. The term strategic war is meant to convey that the nuclear strikes in such a war would be delivered by strategic nuclear means of delivery at targets located on the territory, the national territory, of the two great powers--the Soviet Union and the United States. The term limited war...

[(Basev)--interrupting] By the way, the term limited war is the subject of a question to us from Comrade (Biryukov) of Millerovo in Rostovoskaya Oblast.

[Semeyko] The term limited war, according to the Schlesinger doctrine, meant that nuclear strikes would be delivered selectively, that is only at certain military and industrial objectives, and also on a limited scale: Let us say, for instance, 10 or so strikes on one side, and 10 or so on the other, after which nuclear war would allegedly cease, since the sides would recognize that matters had already gone far enough and it was time to begin peace negotiations. These were, so to say, the rules of the game, which the United States tried to impose on the Soviet Union.

In the Soviet Union, such a doctrine was resolutely rebuffed at the time, and it was stressed how senseless and dangerous it was, since any nuclear conflict with the Soviet Union would grow into a worldwide, unlimited one. The use of nuclear weapons is impermissible.

However, to all appearances, the United States has not given up the Schlesinger doctrine. All these years they have kept to its propositions, both in the building up of the strategic forces and in the elaboration of military-strategic conceptions, although, formally, this may not have been backed by a presidential decision. But now, on 25 July, Presidential Directive No 59 was signed. This, in the words of the New York TIMES, caused a real political earthquake. The directive proclaims limited strategic nuclear war as the official nuclear strategy of the United States.

It might seem that this is merely a formal approval for the previous Schlesinger doctrine, which had already been thoroughly criticized and condemned by the world public. But the reason for the political earthquake was that Directive No 59 contains a new and extremely risky provision, which indeed brings the world closer to the abyss of a nuclear catastrophe--much nearer than the earlier doctrine. The main point is that now the United States intends to prepare not simply for some sort of symbolic exchange of nuclear strikes, but for a real nuclear war, a long, drawn-out and merciless one in which thousands of military, industrial and administrative-political targets would be hit. The aim is no longer just to demonstrate, by a few nuclear strikes, the United States' readiness to escalate a nuclear conflict. The aim now is different: It is to wage nuclear war actively, and more than this, even to achieve victory in it by destroying the military might, industrial base and system of military command and political rule in the Soviet Union. And this is a new aim, even if it is camouflaged by clauses about the limited, partial use of nuclear weapons, that is by talk to the effect that hundreds of towns, with millions of inhabitants, would allegedly be preserved in such a war, and even if it is camouflaged by talk to the effect that the United States does not want to wage nuclear war and that victory in it is said to be impossible.

This is all just elementary demagogy which becomes more and more obvious if one compares particular statements by Brown in his recent speech at the Newport Naval War College. Certainly, on one hand, Brown declares a desire to preserve peace; but on the other, he admits that the United States--I quote--is devoting more and more attention to how nuclear war would actually be waged.

[(Basev)] Lev Semenovich, you have given a general account of the origins and aims of the nuclear strategy which the United States is now pursuing. But what qualitatively new elements can one see in it? This is the particular question raised in his letter by (Leonid Vasilyevich Yefremov) of Karshino.

[Semeyko] There certainly are new elements. Judge for yourself. Take the clause about the nature of the targets at which it is intended to aim nuclear strikes. In contrast to the previous strategic concepts of making nuclear strikes in limited war only at industrial and military objectives, it is now planned also to hit the centers of military command and political rule. It is not just a matter of the arithmetical increase in the number of targets to be hit, though according to certain data this number has been increased to half as many again, which in itself shows the hypocrisy of assertions about the allegedly limited application of nuclear weapons--limited in inverted commas, I would say. The point is also that the intended destruction of the system of rule in the Soviet Union is directed at attempting to paralyze the enemy, forcing it to capitulate, that is to achieve victory, or as Brown deviously but I would say significantly puts it: to end the war on terms favorable to the United States.

A second aspect: There is intended to be a considerable increase in the number of nuclear means of delivery involved in the waging of this notorious limited nuclear war.

In the Schlesinger doctrine, it was a matter of strategic means of delivery, primarily intercontinental missiles. Now, the Eurostrategic nuclear means of delivery are added to them. These are the United States's forward-based means of delivery and, specifically, the new U.S. medium-range missiles intended to be deployed in the future.

To all appearances, these means of delivery, too, are being awarded the palm of primacy in waging limited nuclear war. If it should be possible to limit nuclear war not only in scale and the nature of the strikes but also within a geographical framework, primarily the European theater, then according to Washington's concept success should be achieved, they think, in saving U.S. territory from destruction. In this case, the nuclear war would be waged, but the United States would be unharmed; this would, according to them, be the waging of a war like World War II, in which not a single bomb or shell fell on the territory of the United States. But you will agree that such an approach to nuclear war is a new phenomenon.

But perhaps an even greater novelty, and the main danger, lies in the fact that with such an approach, the threat to the USSR is drastically increased; it is increased, inasmuch as the number of means of nuclear delivery to be used against it in the initial stages of a nuclear conflict is increased.

The third new provision in the strategy we are considering is that whereas in the Schlesinger doctrine provision was made for a comparatively short period of exchange of nuclear strikes, it is now intended to provide for prolonged nuclear war, too. This is a strange combination: The strikes limited, but the war prolonged. Here, if you like, we are dealing with a blatant absurdity in strategic thinking. It is quite incomprehensible; how is it possible to combine limitation and duration in the delivery of deathdealing nuclear strikes? It is as impossible as combining fire and ice. This is even recognized, on the whole, in the Pentagon. In a message to the defense ministers of the NATO countries about Directive No 59, Brown admitted that--I quote--we have no illusions about the difficulty of limiting the escalation of nuclear war and its consequences. Therefore, the Pentagon is planning for prolonged nuclear war, too, and it is obvious that this will involve striving to exhaust the enemy, to deprive it of the possibility of resistance in the course of a prolonged nuclear war, and in the end, to achieve success. So much for not wanting to wage nuclear war. But the main thing that is wanted is to disarm the enemy, not in a prolonged nuclear conflict, but virtually instantaneously.

[(Basev)] Lev Semenovich, now you are obviously intending to come to the question of the first nuclear strike, of the possibility of lowering the threshold for the use of nuclear weapons. This question, by the way, is raised in a letter from Comrade (Nechayev) of Perm.

[Semeyko] Quite right. We are referring to the fact that provision is now made for a much higher readiness--the degree of readiness--to make a first nuclear strike than in Schlesinger's time. The appropriate nuclear base for this is being built up. In recent years, the U.S. strategic forces have considerably increased their percentage of high-precentage of high-precision nuclear means of delivery capable of destroying, with one nuclear warhead, even a strongly fortified target. It is intended to build new nuclear means of delivery: the MX missile, the Trident II, the Pershing II and the Tomahawk; the number of nuclear warheads is being increased.

There are now about 10,000 of them, and they are already talking about 15,000. Therefore it is no coincidence that Brown sets the task of striving to ensure that after an exchange of nuclear strikes, the United States should have more means of nuclear delivery left than the Soviet Union. In other words, the aim is set of securing military supremacy, both before and after an exchange of nuclear strikes. And what does this mean in practice? This is a stake on the arms race, and in a crisis situation, a stake on making a sudden strike, as Brown puts it, over the whole range of targets: military, industrial and political. This is a stake on lowering the nuclear threshold, that is on an earlier use of nuclear weapons. Let us sum up: As we see, everything new that is being introduced into the U.S. unclear strategy is aimed not at all at what is being officially proclaimed in America--reducing the danger of nuclear war. What sort of reduction of danger is it when nuclear weapons could be used earlier, when the effective scale of destruction of thousands of objectives is being increased, and when, for this, new rounds of the arms race are planned? One should not, of course, think that the Soviet Union is caught unawares by the increase in the nuclear threat. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said in his speech in Alma-Ata, our valiant armed forces have all they need to rebuff any aggressor. And the nuclear strategists across the ocean should remember this.

[(Basev)] Thank you, Lev Semenovich.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES ISSUE STATEMENT ON ECONOMIC ISSUES

LD051544 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Excerpt] New York, 5 Sep, TASS--The socialist countries will continue to press for the elimination of all the manifestations of diktat and exploitation in international economic relations and for the removal of discrimination, protectionism and other artificial obstacles from that sphere. They, like before, will support the developing countries' struggle against their being exploited by monopoly capital and first of all by the multi-national corporations. This is said in a joint statement with which the countries of the socialist community came out here at the U.N. General Assembly's current special session on economic issues.

The statement expresses support for the developing countries' demands that the former colonial powers make up for the damage caused to them as a result of the exploitation. The statement sets out the main directions on which the socialist countries are ready to concentrate the economic and technical cooperation with the developing states which are interested in it. It is meant, in particular, to render assistance in the consolidation of the positions of the state and cooperative sectors in the economies of those states with a view to mobilizing their internal and external resources in the interests of an overwhelming majority of the population, and not in the interests of individual groups or sections of population.

It is also a question of assistance in a balanced development of the economic potential and in the development of the natural resources on conditions which ensure the genuine sovereignty of each state. Cooperation will develop in creating and strengthening the scientific and technical potential of the developing countries. The cooperation framework will include the practice of bilateral consultations with a view to studying the possibilities for deepening the international division of labour of a new type, as well as possibilities for the realisation of large-scale projects with the participation of several countries, the conclusion of long-term inter-governmental agreements and programmes for periods of 10-15 years to cover cooperation in the fields of trade, industry, science and technology, an encouragement of the purchases of semi-fabricated and finished industrial products of the developing countries.

POLOVCHAK CASE VIOLATION OF U.S., INTERNATIONAL LAW

LD051504 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] A juvenile court in Chicago has ruled not to return 12-year-old Vladimir Polovchak to his parents who wish to return to the Soviet Union. Commentary is by Viktor Yenikeye:

The Polovchak family has been involved in a lawsuit with the American authorities since the beginning of the year. The litigation has cast a shadow on Soviet-American relations. Now that the Chicago court has upheld the decision of the authorities to grant 12-year-old Vladimir political asylum it as much as deprives the Polovchaks of the opportunity to choose their place of residence for themselves and their young children. The situation is without precedent in international relations. It began when the Polovchak family decided to return to the Soviet Union after spending a short time with relatives and finding that life in America was anything but paradise. The 12-year-old Vladimir liked American ice cream and candy and his friends at school, and refused to leave. Any parent, Russian or American would understand this was nothing but a whim of the moment and best ignored, but the United States authorities gave it full support and so the litigation began. From a purely human standpoint it's shocking that any authority should try to take a 12-year-old son from his parents. But perhaps American law, or at least the laws of the state of Illinois, permit it. No! The director of a center that controls observance of the rights of juveniles, Mr (Gotsman), has told the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT that nothing in American legislation allows a minor to be taken from his or her family.

Interference in the affairs of juveniles is permitted, Mr (Gotsman) says, only when parents mistreat their children or give them no care. Neither situation can be applied to the Polovchaks. The American lawyer also refutes the claim of the authorities that 12-year-old Vladimir has a right to take his own decisions. The lawyer points out that the boy is not in a position to feed himself or control his life. Another prominent American lawyer, Mr (Goldstein), shares this view. He says nothing in American law can justify the line taken by the authorities. There are no grounds for depriving the Polovchaks of their rights as parents. If the United States grants political asylum to a 12-year-old, he says, it could just as well allow all 12-year-olds to change their places of residence and parents as they wish, and to vote. And still another lawyer, (John Owens) of Chicago, sees no justification for the actions of the American authroties.

None of the American lawyers that Soviet newsmen have talked to could find a plausible legal excuse for the court decision nor has any been given by TIME, NEWSWEEK, the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE or the New York TIMES. Obviously the reason is political. In the opinion of the Soviet expert on international law, Gleb Starushenko, the American authorities wish to make a political case out of 12-year-old Vladimir Polovchak. This incident, he says, is an example of how the American authorities interfere in family affairs and thereby break the laws of their own country. But the Polovchaks are Soviet citizens, Vladimir is too, and the Polovchaks have done nothing that would justify their rights as parents being questioned in court. The farce that has been played out in Chicago violates both American law and international law.

NEW YORK LIBERAL PARTY LENDS SUPPORT FOR ANDERSON

LD072016 Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 7 Sep, TASS--The leadership of the Liberal Party in New York state has announced that the party will back independent candidate Congressman John Anderson at the presidential elections on November 4. According to the party vice chairman, R. Harding, the Liberals, who traditionally backed the Democrats, are disappointed and dissatisfied with Carter's activities, especially in the economic sphere.

According to observers, the decision by the Liberals considerably undermines Carter's re-election chances. Although, as it is unanimously believed, Anderson has no hope to get into the White House, he may rob Carter of a sufficient number of votes to ensure success in the most important state of New York to his rival, Republican candidate Ronald Reagan. UPI reports about the Liberals' decision as the event which may determine the outcome of the elections in the key state. A commentator of the NBC television network points out that such a turn in the election campaign is a disquieting signal for the President who has practically no chances left to win in New York which ensured him success in 1976.

NBC diplomatic correspondent Judy Woodruff said in this connection that the decision by the Liberal Party was a surprising blow not only at Carter but also at the basic principles of the President's election tactics in which two chief moments can be singled out. The first one is to try to achieve Anderson's total isolation, staking on ignoring all his speeches and all his actions. The second one is to prevent Anderson from taking part in debates on television. The President refuses to participate in any debates attended by Anderson. He insists that he has only one rival--Republican nominee Reagan. However, the Liberal Party's decision proves the contrary. Anderson is the chief rival, for he is able to take votes not from Reagan but from Carter.

Carter won in New York at the 1976 elections with a majority of 290,000 votes. Half of the votes came from the Liberals. Carter's popularity in the state has sharply decreased since that time, according to public opinion polls. He suffered a shattering defeat at this year's primaries from the former presidential contender, Senator Edward Kennedy.

The Liberals' support for Anderson means that 41 electors from New York state will, probably, vote for Reagan, and these votes, as UPI points out, may decide on the outcome of the presidential elections.

SENATE DELIBERATIONS ON CIA ROLE REPORTED

LD071104 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0930 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Correspondent N. Pakhomov Washington dispatch]

[Text] Washington, 6 Sep (TASS)--In the atmosphere of militarist hysteria being whipped up in the United States the CIA has stepped up its broad campaign of pressure on Congress in an attempt to achieve a state of affairs where the subversive operations of American intelligence abroad can be carried out without any publicity and with complete legitimacy. Speaking in the Senate Judiciary Committee, CIA Deputy Director F. Carlucci virtually issued an ultimatum that a draft bill which imposes a ban on the publication of almost any information on the activity of the intelligence service and its agents must be adopted. Without mincing words, he dubbed as "renegades" the former CIA agent P. Agee and other Americans who have told the public the truth about the dirty deeds of "the knights of cloak and dagger," about the conspiracies to overthrow foreign governments not to the liking of Washington and to murder politicians, about the spying and intrigues directed at destabilizing the situation in individual countries and whole regions. F. Carlucci demanded that such American publications as COVERT ACTION, COUNTERSPY and others, the pages of which expose the secret operations of the spy department, be placed outside the law. These press organs, he asserted, are striving "to undermine the intelligence capabilities" of the United States, and are inflicting "irreparable damage" on the activity of the American intelligence service.

F. Carlucci was speaking in the committee in connection with the beginning of its discussion of a draft bill analogous to that which was approved some days ago by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence as well as a number of committees of the House of Representatives. The rapidity with which this measure was passed by Congress, which often is highly sluggish in its resolution of the most urgent problems, demonstrates that the ruling circles of the United States are striving to untie completely the hands of the CIA as soon as possible for unimpeded espionage actions abroad under the pretext of "guaranteeing national security...." The exposure a few years ago of these sordid operations evoked the broad indignation of the American public, under pressure from which the operations were also somewhat limited.

Speaking at the Senate Judiciary Committee, M (Garperin), a leader of the American Civil Liberties Union, stressed that the draft bill being discussed runs counter to the American Constitution. However his statement was a "voice in the wilderness" against the background of the campaign that has been unleashed in the United States to rehabilitate the CIA and remove any control over its criminal activity.

U.S. IMPERIALISM TO BLAME FOR LACK OF SOLUTION IN KOREA

LD080801 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 80 p 4

["Travel Notes" by special correspondents Ye. Grigoryev, Yu. Petukhov and V. Rasuvaye: "Ginseng and Barriers"]

[Excerpt] Pyongyang-Moscow--It is by no means as tranquil in Panmunjom as it might appear at first glance. For 35 years now American soldiers have been trampling foreign soil. Over there, in the south, beyond the ridge of mountains, the army of almost 40,000 men which the United States keeps in South Korea is stationed. Over there are naval and air bases, missile launcher positions and, in secret underground dumps, nuclear warheads. The Armed Forces of the South Korean puppet regime--about 600,000 soldiers trained on the American pattern and armed with American weapons--are also essentially at the Pentagon's disposal. Precisely this is the main obstacle to a solution of the question of uniting Korea by peaceful means and on a democratic basis; precisely this constitutes a serious threat to peace on the Korean Peninsula and in the Far East.

However, the troops from across the ocean should have left Korean soil long ago. In principle, that was envisaged by the armistice agreement. One article of it precisely ordered that an appropriate conference be convened within 3 months to decide the question of the withdrawal of all foreign troops form Korea and a peaceful solution of the Korean issue. That was 27 years ago, but neither aim has been implemented. And the reason for this is that the United States wants to continue to dominate South Korea, which it regards as an important military bridgehead right up against the borders of socialist countries in Asia.

The large pavilion where the procedure of signing the armistice agreement once took place now houses a museum. Its exhibits are instructive even today. They tell how American imperialism's aggression against Korea's people was prepared and carried out. There are photographs of scorched earth and cites turned into heaps of ruins. Years later the world saw all this in Vietnam also. The thuggish mark of American imperialism does not change!

There is a photograph showing the notorious Dulles in an entrenchment on the 38th parallel 30 years ago, immediately before the attack on the DPRK.

How can you help recalling another, modern photograph: Brzezinski, the U.S. President's assistant for national security affairs, on the Pakistani border, aiming a submachinegun in the direction of Afghanistan. Again that familiar mark!

One section of the exhibition displays various documents and material evidence of the American-South Korean side's violation of the armistice agreement terms. The stand carries a series of photographs of military hardware, missiles in particular, that the Pentagon has imported into South Korea. A number of photographic documents expose the numerous provccations against peace in Korea: Ostentatious military maneuvers by American and South Korean troops being held near the Demilitarized Zone. There are also photographs of U.S. reconnaissance ships and aircraft sent across the DPRK borders. Special stands display samples of the equipment of spies and saboteurs detained by People's Army soldiers.

Yes, the museum exhibits are not merely historical evidence. They also portray, with cutting and accurate brushstrokes, the true face of U.S. imperialism. While posing as a "champion of democracy" and waving the flag of a "defender of human rights," it reveals its antipopular nature immediately. The flames of a struggle for freedom appear anywhere in the world.

In Panmunjom we saw the so-called "House of Freedom" constructed by the Seoul authorities. According to its creators' intentions, it is supposed to propagandize the "democracy" and "prosperity" that allegedly exist in South Korea, under American auspices. However, the recent events in South Korea--the uprising by the people of the city of Kwangju against General Chon Tu-hwan's regime and the ensuing bloody reprisals against them, with the U.S. ruling circles' blessing--have once again graphically demonstrated to the whole world just what freedom and democracy are actually worth in Washington's South Korean fief.

Even the Western bourgeois press is now forced to admit that South Korea has been and remains a place of police tyranny, denial of rights and poverty for its population. That is why the movement for democratic transformations in South Korea is constantly gathering strength, uniting representatives of all strata of the South Korean population. Its participants also advocate with increasing persistence a quest for new ways to solve the problem of unifying Korea. Despite the repression and terror, resistance to the dictatorship continues.

"We believe that the struggle of our compatriots in the South against the double oppression of the Yankees and their stooge, the dictator Chon Tu-hwan, cannot be smashed by brutality and violence," we were told by (Chin In-von), a hero of labor and steelworker in (Kanson). "Had it not been for the American occupiers, the Koreans of north and south would have long since succeeded in solving this problem themselves.

...Lt (Chzhi Men Cher), who accompanied us on our trip to Panmunjom, was born in the very year when the DPRK's working people, weapon in hand, went to the defense of their right to build a new life. Lieutenant (Chzhi's) father--a political worker in the People's Army--was among those who won that proud right in brutal fighting.

The republic fought and won the 1950-1953 war for the country's socialist future and for Koreans' right to happiness. In those difficult years, as in the present peaceful days, the DPRK people's reliable friend--the Soviet people--was at their side.

"Tell our Soviet friends that we value the USSR's assistance beyond all measure and will always remember it," Lt (Chzhi Men Cher) said as he bade us farewell. "Your people's successes in communist building and the labor achievements of People's Korea are the guarantee of peace and security in the Far East."

U.S. OFFICIAL IN PRC FOR ARMS SALES TALKS, COOPERATION

LD081332 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] American deputy secretary of defense, William Perry, said in Beijing that the U.S. administration expects concrete results from its military cooperation with China. Perry is leading a big delegation to China for talks on the sale of American arms and on cooperation in intelligence. The sides are to discuss the establishment of two American satellite tracking stations in China. According to the Delhi weekly NEW WAVE, with these stations China and the United States intend to collect intelligence data about the Soviet Union and India.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHINA-U.S. COOPERATION

LD082146 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 8 Sep 80

["U.S.-China: Dangerous Partnership"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Sep, TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Novikov writes: Coordination of Beijing's and Washington's subversive actions in Asia is being complemented with U.S.-Chinese cooperation in a purely military sphere, which is now taking a more concrete shape.

Last March the State Department officially sanctioned sales of U.S. armaments to China, including transport airplanes, helicopters, radars and means of communication. Today, U.S. Defence Undersecretary William Perry started talks with Chinese military officials, according to a UPI report, on the modernization of China's vast military machine and on giving it advanced U.S. military technology. The Chinese press says William Perry's two-week visit to China will promote the process of establishing cooperation between the two countries' armies. As is known, this process started with the visit to China by U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown last January. William Perry, on his part, expressed hope that concrete results could be achieved during his visit in military cooperation between the U.S. and China. Such cooperation cannot but cause serious apprehensions in Asian countries, in the context of the Chinese leaderships' current expansionist course. This applies, in the first place, to China's neighbours many of which have learned from their own experience the practical results of Chinese rulers' great power and hegemonistic policies now sanctioned by Washington.

It is no secret that Beijing is to blame for continued tensions in Southeast Asia. The Beijing leadership tries to keep up and worsen conflicts in the area and confront countries of Indochina with ASEAN member nations. It encourages provocations against Kampuchea and Laos and threatens again to punish Vietnam and, to that end, large military forces are concentrated on the Vietnamese border. China has been supporting and guiding for many years now anti-government and recessionist movements in some ASEAN countries, Burma and India. Aided by the U.S., it creates obstacles to a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, using Pakistan for that purpose. Judging from what Chinese leaders say, Beijing is planning to continue its aid to enemies of Democratic Afghanistan and reactionary forces that oppose the legal DRA Government.

Speaking in Beijing at the session of the National People's Congress, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Hua Guofeng confirmed the Chinese leadership's intention to preserve the Maoist foreign policy unchanged. This means that Beijing's policies remain hostile to peace and detente and that U.S.-aided modernization of the Chinese Army which is an instrument of this policy, is fraught with serious threats to the peace and security of China's neighbours and the region as a whole.

VINOGRADOV HITS JAPANESE REARMAMENT PLANS, RECALLS WAR DEFEAT

LD081125 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Aug 80 p 4

[Military-political review by international observer V. Vinogradov: "Forgetting Past Lessons"]

[Text] It was 35 years ago that militarist Japan suffered a crushing defeat and was forced into unconditional surrender. An end was thus put to the Japanese rulers' wild plans to create a "great empire." The main Japanese war criminals were condemned by the international tribunal and executed.

The harsh lesson of history should seemingly not have passed without leaving a trace on the country which, in the course of the war it unleashed, lost 3 million people. However, what we can now see attests that Japan's ruling circles have totally forgotten the lessons of not so distant history and are again leading the country along a dangerous militarist path.

Here is one highly symbolic fact. On the very eve of the 35th anniversary of Japan's surrender, a cortege of gleaming limousines stopped in front of Tokyo's Yasukuni shrine. Members of the Japanese cabinet headed by the prime minister emerged from the vehicles. They had come here to honor the memory of the main Japanese war criminals who once unleashed the bloody war. The Yasukuni shrine has long been the main center of nationalist and militarist propaganda in Japan. And it was precisely this shrine which the ministers chose for their demonstration in honor of the war criminals.

Japan, Article Nine of whose Constitution states that it excludes war as a means of national policy and will never create ground, naval or air forces, now has a powerful army with an offensive potential. The so-called "Self-Defense Forces" now number about 270,000 men. They are provided with modern weapons and combat equipment: missiles, long-range artillery, aircraft and helicopters of various types and functions, and surface ships and submarines.

Foreign specialists reckon that the Japanese armed forces are among the 10 most powerful armies of the capitalist world. This assessment is confirmed by the fact that Japan now ranks sixth among the capitalist countries in terms of military expenditure while in terms of the growth rate of this expenditure it surpasses the majority of leading capitalist states. It is planned to spend over 13 trillion yen on the implementation of the latest 5-year program to modernize the "Self-Defense Forces," covering 1980 through 1984. The implementation of this "5-year plan for militarization" has only just begun, yet Japanese military circles have demanded that it be fulfilled ahead of schedule--a year in advance. Following their lead, the government has approved a 9.7 percent increase in military appropriations in fiscal 1981 to bring this expenditure up to 2,446 billion yen, or about $10 billion. It is planned to spend the bulk of these funds on enhancing the combat might of the "Self-Defense Forces," especially on the purchase of arms.

Together with the quantitative buildup of armaments the national Defense Agency is actively seeking the qualitative improvement of the "Self-Defense Forces" and increased combat potential for all branches of the armed forces. It has been decided to arm all fighter-interceptors with missiles (there are 324 in the air force). It has also been decided to supply the navy with hydrofoil launches. They will all have U.S. harpoon missiles.

Reactionary circles see the constitution adopted after Japan's defeat as an obstacle to the policy of general militarization of the country and buildup of its military potential. Attacks against this constitution come even from the ranks of the ruling Japanese Liberal-Democratic Party [LDP]. Y. Sakuraupchi, secretary general of the LDP, recently made an open call for the revision of the fundamental law. [paragraph continues]

At the same time the country's ruling circles are mounting a broad ideological campaign to whitewash the country's aggressive past, resurrect the notorious "samurai spirit" and drag Japan onto the rails of forced militarization again. And this in turn serves as a pretext for new calls for "the country's armed defense."

An increasingly large part is played in defining Japan's domestic and foreign policy by the military-industrial complex. The leaders of the monopolies producing military equipment are loudly demanding the revision of existing laws and the passing of new ones according, as they put it, with "the spirit of the times," that is, laws which would enable them to build up military production without restrictions. For instance, (G.) Koyama, director of the Mitsui Bank which finances the military sectors of Japanese industry, frankly stated that "it is essential to embark in earnest on the revision of the constitution." And the leadership of the young Japanese businessmen's Chamber of Commerce and Industry has openly demanded that Article Nine be excluded from the country's fundamental law.

The Japanese ruling circles' overt course toward building up militarist preparations and expanding their military alliance with the United States has been embodied in two policy documents recently approved by the cabinet--the "white book on defense questions" and the "blue book on questions of diplomacy." The former, compiled by the national Defense Agency, discusses specific plans for strengthening the "Self-Defense Forces," qualitatively improving them and equipping them with the most modern weapons. The latter, prepared by the Foreign Ministry, voices support for the military's plans and contains a call to pursue "global" diplomacy on the basis of consolidation of the Japanese-U.S. "security treaty."

Japan's ruling circles attach great significance to this treaty. Signed 20 years ago in the face of storms of protest from the public, it in fact legalized the country's transformation into the Pentagon's most important bridgehead in the Far East. The United States has 146 military bases and strongpoints and almost 50,000 soldiers and officers on Japanese soil. Ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet are based in Japanese ports. Japanese territory has frequently been used by the Pentagon in implementing its militarist adventures in the Far East and in Asia.

At the same time the "security treaty" served as the cornerstone for the military alliance between the United States and Japan. U.S. strategists were not satisfied by Japan's "passive" role, restricted to making its territory available to the Pentagon. At first Washington began to speak about the need to extend the treaty's framework so that Japan could assume part of the "military burden" borne by the United States in the Pacific. It was primarily a case of safeguarding ocean communications. Hence Washington's demand that Jaapn strengthen its navy and air force. Now the U.S. administration is bringing overt pressure to bear on the Japanese Government to increase the pace and scale of militarization. This was discussed in particular at the latest session of the Japanese-U.S. coordination committee for defense questions held in Honolulu. It was there that the national Defense Agency representatives were tossed the idea of fulfilling the 5-year military program in 4 years. The stand taken by Washington in connection with the 9.7 percent increase in the military budget proposed by Japan is indicative. M. Mansfield, U.S. ambassador in Tokyo, expressed to national Defense Agency Director J. Omura, dissatisfaction with what in Washington's view is an insufficient increase.

This week P. Bartholomew, U.S. State Department director of politico-military affairs [Direktor byuro po voyenno-politicheskom voprosam], arrived in Tokyo on a visit. In the second half of September R. Komer, U.S. under secretary of defense, will pay an official visit to Japan. According to press reports these meetings discuss not only the speediest buildup of the Japanese military potential. At the meetings Pentagon and national Defense Agency officials discuss the strategy for joint actions by the two countries' armed forces "in the event of extraordinary circumstances." Joint maneuvers by the U.S. Army and Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" have become more frequent recently. It has been decided to expand the exchange of information on questions of military production and the standardization of armaments and ammunition.

The Japanese-U.S. alliance has thus become a fait accompli. The enhancement of its aggressive orientation is promoted by the policy of the present Chinese leadership. According to KYODO, "Beijing not only officially supports the 'security treaty' but has even gone so far as to militate openly for Japan to build up its military might."

By intensifying Japan's militarist preparations the United States intends to implement its own hegemonist goals. It would like to cobble together an Asian version of NATO in Asia and the Pacific. It plans to base this on the Japanese-U.S. military alliance and involve several other countries. In this connection foreign observers are asking: Is it not China which it has in mind primarily?

In seeking to conceal the true essence of its dangerous plans the United States is making the utmost use of the hackneyed myth of the "Soviet military threat." Tokyo has also seized most eagerly on this lie. The above-mentioned "white book on defense questions" bristles with references to the threat from the Soviet Union, which is allegedly "building up its armed forces in the Far East." But all these allegations are unsubstantiated. Such things simply do not exist in nature. Everyone knows that the USSR has not threatened and does not intend to threaten anyone, and that includes Japan. "The noisy anti-Soviet campaign," the Japanese weekly ASAHI JANARJ has written, "merely creates an atmosphere in which it is easier to implement plans for joint Japanese-U.S. operations and strengthen the Self-Defense Forces."

The actions of the country's ruling circles flagrantly contradict the fundmental vital interests of the Japanese people. Despite the firm desire of the overwhelming majority of Japanese not to allow a repetition of the war, the newspaper AKAHATA wrote recently, Japan is again embarking on the risky path of militarization. The last war, the newspaper pointed out, wrought countless ills; nonetheless the ruling circles, disregarding the lessons of history, are pursuing a policy of all-round revival of militarism in the country. The opinion voiced in AKAHATA is shared by many people. The authoritative newspaper ASAHI describes as extremely dangerous the government's course aimed at making the Japanese people forget the tragedy they suffered because of the Japanese ruling clique's militarist adventures 35 years ago.

KESHTMAND DISCUSSES AFGHAN ECONOMY IN JOURNAL ARTICLE

LD051750 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 5 Sep, TASS--The economic and other transformations in Afghanistan rely on "assistance from friendly countries, first of all from the socialist ones headed by the Soviet Union," Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Council, deputy prime minister and the minister of planning of the DRA, writes in the September issue of the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW [PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA] journal. An article devoted to the development of Afghan-Soviet economic relations points out that "in the realisation of the socio-economic development plans of Afghanistan, the share of the USSR's assistance previously, too, was from 60 to 70 percent. Our people know well that the emergence and strengthening of the state sector in the economy became possible only due to the all-round and unselfish Soviet support. At present diverse assistance which is rendered to the DRA by the socialist community, particularly by the Soviet Union is of immense importance for the stabilisation of the economic situation."

"In recent months", Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand goes on,"large deliveries of consumer goods from the USSR have played a big role in satisfying the everyday needs of our people. The deliveries include oil, sugar, vegetable oil, and soap." "A whole number of economic problems are practically handled along the lines of steady development of Afghan-Soviet trade. Goods turnover between the two countries grew by 60-70 percent this year."

"It is difficult to name a sphere of social life where we would not feel a wholesome effect of the Soviet support", the Afghan leader emphasised. "A high effectiveness and unselfishness are invariably characteristic of it. Thus, more than 140 big and medium-sized industrial, agricultural and building enterprises which are of substantial importance for the country and for its people have been or are being constructed in Afghanistan with Soviet financial and technical assistance. Among them are the first and largest projects of this kind, including a nitrogen fertilizer plant near Mazar-e Sharif, an auto-repair and mechanical plant, a house-building complex and a bakery complex in Kabul."

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES BEING LIQUIDATED IN PROVINCES

LD061228 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Kabul, 6 Sep, TASS--Successful operations are continued to liquidate counter-reactionary bands in various provinces of Afghanistan. According to reports received in Kabul, one such band was done away with in Ghazi Province. Mercenaries of imperialism and reaction had terrorized population and exploded bridges and dams in an effort to break the normal working rhythm of this province. Aided by local population, national armed forces and security forces intercepted the criminal activities of those outside-supported anti-people elements. They have captured numerous U.S., Chinese and Pakistani-made weapons. Afghan soldiers helped the civilian population restore the communications and dams destroyed or damaged by the bandits.

These successful operations enjoy a growing support from the Afghan population. Clergy, Pushtu tribe leaders, employees, workers and intellectuals of Ghazi Province held a meeting and angrily condemned the criminal actions of reaction and imperialism which try to impede the young republic's advance. They have stressed their preparedness to continue the resolute struggle against their homeland's enemies and do their utmost to realize the goals set by Afghanistan's April revolution. Meetings and rallies in support of the DRA Government and the April revolution have recently been held also in the provinces of Fariab, Badakhshan, Takhar and others.

Musin Report

LD082358 Moscow TASS in English 2107 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Kabul, 8 Sep TASS--TASS correspondent Ravil Musin reports: The Afghan capital almost daily receives news about successful operations which are carried out by the people's armed forces, people's militia, the security service and party activists against the counter-revolutionary forces which entrenched themselves in highland areas of the country. The population of the country--rank-and-file peasants and workers give all-round assistance to people's power in eliminating these gangs--hirelings of imperialism and reaction. This fact contributes to the success of these operations.

As is reported by the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY, a large rebel gang was eliminated in the Zabol province a few days ago, as a result of these operations. That gang, equipped with arms of the Chinese, American and Pakistani-make, looted the population, killed innocent children, women and old men, was engaged in brigandage on roads. Similar successful operations in eliminating gangs were carried out in Herat and Ghorat provinces.

The Afghan young people are raising up for struggle against counter-revolution which seeks to destroy the progressive gains of the democratic republic. Another group of volunteers, made of workers and employees--the young party members--went to provinces of the country to fight against hirelings of imperialism and reaction. Meetings and assemblies are being held almost throughout the country. In the course of these meetings the working people of Afghanistan express resolute support for the policy of the party and the government, wrathfully denounce those who interfere with the Afghan people's peaceful life. Such meetings were held in the past few days in the provinces of Fariab, Kabul, Parvan and other provinces.

As is reported by the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY today, more than 3,000 Afghan residents of the Sheba District in the south-eastern province of Nangarhar, returned to their native places which they had left under the influence of false propaganda conducted by enemies of the April revolution. The Afghans, who returned home, emphasized the anti-humane and anti-Islamic character of imperialist and reactionary progaganda and expressed readiness to give a worthy rebuff to the enemies of free and independent Afghanistan.

AFGHAN PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ASHKHABAD 21 AUG

LD080919 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 22 Aug 80 p 1

[TURKMENINFORM report: "Turkmenistan Welcomes Guests"]

[Text] Ashkhabad, 21 August--A group of workers in the economic sections of Democratic Republic of Afghanistan party committees arrived in Turkmenistan's capital today. The delegation, which is here to study questions of planning and the republic's economic, cultural and social development, comprises: (Momand Niyaz Mohammad), chief of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee economics section; (Mohammad Khasan Rashik), agent of the PDPA Central Committee economics section; (Mohammad Zakir Movaffak), Kabul City PDPA committee agent for economic questions; (Ali Akhmad Khazin), Kabul Province PDPA Committee agent for economic questions; (Mukhammed Seddyk), Balkh Province PDPA Committee agent for economic questions.

Over the next 10 days the Afghan comrades will meet with Turkmenistan's party and economic workers, visit industrial and agricultural enterprises and scientific and cultural institutions, and see the sights in the republic. They will visit Nebit-Dag City and Maryyskaya and Chardzhouskaya oblasts. The guests from Afghanistan were met by Ye. Ovlyakuliyev, chief of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Science and Education Establishments Department, and S.A. Niyazov, chief of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Industry Department.

ZIAUL HAQ REGIME GENERATES INCREASING DOMESTIC HOSTILITY

LD081427 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Kondrashov article: "Dangerous Relapses"]

[Text] The processes which are at work in Pakistan's domestic and foreign policy are evidence that this country is undergoing a profound crisis. On the political map of Asia concentric circles of tension have recently been emanating from Pakistan with increasing intensity, affecting at times the security of bordering countries too.

For 2 years now Pakistan, under pressure from the ruling circles of Washington and Beijing, has been a bridgehead for the undeclared war which international reaction headed by the United States and hegemonist Beijing has been waging against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. Under the guise of so-called "Afghan refugees" the counterrevolutionary rabble has entrenched itself on Pakistani territory, enjoying every possible patronage from the Islamabad regime and the generous support of the West and China. A continuous supply of U.S., Chinese, British and Egyptian weapons continues to reach the camps of the bandits whose hands are steeped in the blood of the Afghan people.

The Pakistani authorities are wholly responsible for the creation of the sabotage bases which these "refugee" camps really are. Here, under the leadership of foreign instructors--Pakistanis included--the counterrevolutionary rabble undergoes special training of all kinds for the next onslaught against the territory of neighboring Afghanistan. The world public is sufficiently well informed of the atrocitiess committed by these Islamabad-protected chastisers against the peace-loving population of Afghanistan.

It is true that at times the cutthroats trained in Pakistan escape the control of their mentors. The press has repeatedly reported clashes between the Afghan counterrevolutionaries and the inhabitants of the Pakistani province of Baluchistan, who have been driven to extremes by the pillaging and violence of the so-called "freedom fighters" of Afghanistan. The Pakistani Armed Forces are playing a shameful role here--submitting to orders from Islamabad, they are acting on the side of the armed bandits. The population of Pakistan itself is demanding with increasing resolution the liquidation of the bases for aggressive activity against the DRA situated on its territory.

Islamabad continues to adopt an implacable anti-Afghan stance. The Pakistani regime has demonstratively rejected the 14 May constructive initiative of the Afghan Government aimed at normalizing relations between Afghanistan and Iran and between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Pakistan's militarization is proceeding at top speed. As REUTER reports, Pakistan's military ruler, General Ziaul Haq, is preparing to create a so-called "people's army" after the Chinese model, which will enable the strength of the Pakistani Armed Forces to be considerably increased. This requires additional supplies of weapons. This it appears is why the Pakistani regime is groveling before international reaction.

In the war preparations mounted extensively by Islamabad a special place belongs to the development of Pakistan's own nuclear weapons. The Indian paper NATIONAL HERALD wrote on this score: "'Draft No 706'--This is the code name for Pakistan's ambitious plans to manufacture its own nuclear bomb." The newspaper stresses that the elaboration of this "draft" has already gone far, that a test site has even been chosen--the Cholistan Desert (not far from the Indian State of Rajasthan). According to available information an underground tunnel is already being excavated there for the blast. Despite the facts, the paper points out, both Ziaul Haq and his Foreign Minister Agha Shahi deny such intentions.

The press has also reported that China is ready to grant the use of its territory for testing of Pakistan's nuclear weapon.

It is only natural that the country's militarization requires ever greater resources. As is clear from press reports, Islamabad is preparing to resort to a highly original method of extracting them. AFP, citing informed circles, has reported that Islamabad is considering a plan to dispatch a Pakistani division to Saudi Arabia. Not gratis of course: For sending this division the Pakistani authorities are preparing to bank $1 billion. The agency reported that one battalion of 400 engineers and technicians, officers for the most part, has already arrived in Saudi Arabia.

The Indian paper PATRIOT, analyzing the nature of Pakistan's militarization, writes that Islamabad "has long since been a component of the strategic American-Chinese alliance directed against Afghanistan, the Soviet Union and India." "In the 9 years since the end of the Bangladesh war," writes another Indian paper, TIMES OF INDIA, "the strength of the Pakistani Armed Forces has increased 70 percent."

The fact that Islamabad's sharp buildup of its military potential has a clearly anti-Indian thrust arouses totally justified alarm among Indian political and public circles. From their past experience the Indian people know that the weapons received by Pakistan from the United States or China inevitably prove to be turned against India.

Pakistani agents are stepping up operations aimed at provoking disturbances in the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir, and is provoking outbreaks of religious and communal discord in other northern regions of India. All this is accompanied by a noisy anti-Indian campaign mounted by the Pakistani mass media.

It is certainly no coincidence that recently the Indian Government was forced to impose a curfew in certain cities bordering Pakistan and also to reinforce the border with Pakistan, in order to prevent the infiltration of subversive elements.

The Pakistani regime's growing aggressiveness is inextricable from the draconian measures with which Islamabad is trying to suppress the slightest manifestation of freethinking in the country.

General Ziaul Haq's accession in 1977 was marked by brutal reprisals against many thousands of Pakistanis "guilty" simply of protesting against the establishment of a military dictatorship. The execution of the distinguished Pakistani political figure Z.A. Bhutto, the humiliating victimization to which his wife and daughter are being subjected, the indiscriminate arrests of the regime's political opponents, the thousands of detainees in Pakistani prisons--these are the landmarks of the military dictatorship's 3-year rule.

The recent death of Nasir Abbasi--one of the leaders of the Pakistani youth movement, tortured by the Pakistani secret police in a Sind prison--is yet another instance of the terror and lawlessness rife in Pakistan.

By means of acts of repression and police tyranny the military dictatorship is striving to suppress the discontent among broad circles of Pakistan's population, caused by the serious economic difficulties which the country ie experiencing. The development rate of the economy and the growth rate of the gross national product are diminishing. The natural result of these phenomena is the growth of inflation and unemployment and an increase in the foreign trade deficit, which according to official figures will exceed $2.4 billion this year.

The country's serious economic position is being aggravated as a result of the pernicious course adopted by the government toward the denationalization of industry and every possible incentive for private investments by foreign capital. Let us cite some figures which attest eloquently to the fallaciousness of the Pakistani regime's economic policy. Thus, the budget deficit this year amounts to about 20 billion rupees and the foreign economic debt has reached the really astronomical sum of about 8 billion. And despite this truly catastrophic state of the economy, Islamabad finds it possible to allocate about 60 percent of the budget for military spending and the upkeep of the military bureaucratic apparatus!

We must add to this too Pakistan's growing dependence on its "friends"--U.S. imperialists and the hegemonists from Beijing. It is not by chance that the Muslim asks the question: "Have we come very far since the fifties when every document sent by the Pakistani Foreign Ministry to the Soviet Union was first agreed with the U.S. Embassy?" It is highly noteworthy that a number of observers report that the anti-Indian campaign in the Pakistani press was sharply intensified immediately after the announcement at the beginning of August of the indefinite cancellation of the visit to India by the Chinese foreign minister.

It is natural that the Pakistani people cannot accept a situation whereby, as a result of the adventurist and extremely reactionary course of the authorities, the country as embarking on a highly dangerous path. Hundreds of thousands of people, including all the political parties of Pakistan, are in the movement for the lifting of martial law and the repeal of the amendments to the constitution which give General Ziaul Haq dictatorial powers. Anti-government demonstrations are currently under way in the most diverse cities of Pakistan. Their participants are demanding with increasing determination and persistence radical changes in Pakistan's domestic and foreign policy.

BREZHNEV SENDS GIEREK GET WELL WISHES

LD061458 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] A plenary meeting of the Polish United Workers Party has been held in Warsaw. It elected Stanislaw Kania the first secretary of the party's Central Committee. The former First Secretary Edward Gierek has been released from his post and from the Politburo membership due to poor health. President Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders have sent a message to Edward Gierek wishing him to get better.

Yesterday's session of the Polish parliament discussed a program for urgent government measures and appointed Jozef Pinkowski prime minister.

ZHIVKOV, SHCHERBITSKIY HOLD 'CORDIAL' MEETING

LD061638 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, had a meeting today with Shcherbitskiy, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party. Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy conveyed to Todor Zhivkov heartfelt congratulations and wishes from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. For his part Zhivkov expressed sincere gratitude and wished Comrade Brezhnev new successes in his multifaceted activity. Comrades Zhivkov and Shcherbitskiy noted with great satisfaction the achievements of the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples in socialist and communist construction. They stressed the great significance of personal meetings and negotiations at the highest level between the leaders of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the CPSU and of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. The meeting took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

Award to Shcherbitskiy

LD071354 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0733 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 7 Sep (TASS)--T. Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, yesterday presented the supreme award of socialist Bulgaria, the Georgi Dimitrov Order, to V. V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. He was honored for his great services to the development of friendship between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union and of cooperation between the Ukrainian SSR and the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria, and the building of a socialist and communist society in the USSR.

Speaking at the presentation ceremony, T. Zhivkov cordially congratulated V. V. Shcherbitskiy on his high award and conveyed warm wishes from Bulgarian communista and workers of the republic.

At present, he said, the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples are preparing to give a fitting welcome to their countries' highest party forums, the 26th CPSU Congress and the 12th Bulgarian Communist Party Congress, which will undoubtedly give new impetus to the progressive development of the USSR and the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria on the path of socialism and communism. The congresses will also confirm the unified foreign policy course of our parties and countries which found eloquent expression in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech in Alma-Ata.

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The chief safeguard and bulwark of peace on our earth, T. Zhivkov declares, is the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries united in the mighty socialist community.

The strengthening of the unity of fraternal socialist countries and the expansion and deepening of cooperation among them in all spheres of life is the highest national and international duty of communists to our peoples, to the socialist community and all mankind.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy expressed his deep gratitude for the high award to the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, the Bulgarian State Council and Government and T. Zhivkov.

The relations between our parties and peoples, he stressed, are founded on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and are really deep, close and cordial, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has so accurately put it, Bulgarian-Soviet relations are a precious gift of history. We have every reason to be proud not only of retaining it but also of adding to it.

A convincing evidence of the great friendship between the USSR and the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria was the traditional meeting between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and T. Zhivkov 1 month ago in the Crimea. There it was once again confirmed that the course of the CPSU and the Bulgarian Communist Party aimed at comprehensive cooperation and rapprochement between the parties and peoples of the two countries is being consistently implemented.

The Soviet Union and Bulgaria, V.V. Shcherbitskiy stated, are active, together with other fraternal countries, in a unified front against the enemies of detente and against the subversive activities of imperialists and their minions; they tirelessly fight for the triumph of the great principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The Bulgarian leaders present in the hall warmly congratulated V.V. Shcherbitskiy on his high award.

BAYBAKOV, ZAREV DISCUSS STATE PLAN COORDINATION

LD041445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] On 29 August N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received K. Zarev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian State Planning Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian State Planning Committee, who is visiting Moscow.

Questions connected with completing work to coordinate USSR and Bulgarian state plans for 1981-1985 were discussed.

D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, was present at the conversation.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS PROJECTED NATO EXERCISES

LD031325 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Aug 80 p 3

[TASS correspondent S. Sosnovskiy report: "NATO's Fall Demonstration"]

[Text] Bonn, 22 August--More than 60,000 officers and men of the naval forces of NATO countries, 170 combat groups and 400 aircraft will take part in the bloc's naval exercises, codenamed "Teamwork-80." The exercises will take place 10-24 September "in extensive regions of the North Atlantic, the channel zone and the North and Norwegian seas." This was officially announced by the FRG Defense Ministry on 22 August

West German naval forces, which are the backbone of the NATO military system's naval forces in Europe, are using the forthcoming exercises for a massive show of strength.

The stated aim of the exercises is to "test the combat capability" of NATO armed forces as regards ensuring the "protection" of ships carrying contingents of servicemen and military hardware which "in case of necessity" will be sent to northern Europe from the United States. It is reported that within the framework of the exercises there will be a landing of U.S., British and Dutch marines in Norway and also a convoy of NATO combat and transport ships "in conditions of tension."

The naval forces of Belgium, Canada, the FRG, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Britain and the United States will take part in the "Teamwork-80" exercises.

The FRG Foreign Ministry has officially announced that NATO ground forces exercises codenamed "Saint George" will he held on FRG territory 15-19 September in the region of the cities of Dillenburg, Eschwege, Heilbronn and Bamberg. U.S. Armed Forces will take part alongside West German troops. A total of 48,000 servicemen will take part in these exercises. "NATO's series of fall maneuvers surpasses in scope all militarized shows of this kind in the past. This is a very dangerous trend in conditions where the U.S. administration is making an increasing turn toward the times of 'cold war' and confrontation and dragging its West European partners into its adventures," the weekly DIE TAT stresses.

PRAVDA REPORTS BREZHNEV BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO FINNISH PRESIDENT

LD081455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] To Mr Urho Kekkonen, president of the Finnish Republic;

Esteemed Mr President:

I cordially congratulate you, outstanding statesman and great friend of the Soviet Union, on your 80th birthday. We in our country value highly your unflagging concern for strengthening the trust, friendship and good neighborliness between our countries.

We are firmly convinced that the all-around close cooperation between the USSR and Finland. which is consistently developing in full accordance with the 1948 treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and Finland, which has twice been extended with your direct participation, in 1955 and 1970, will make successful headway by constantly acquiring new forms and content.

The steady deepening of cooperation between the USSR and Finland--states with different social systems--is a striking example of the vitality of the new principles of interstate relations and the policy of peaceful coexistence elaborated by the founder of the Soviet state, V.I. Lenin. Our countries have repeatedly acted as trailblazers in the practice of implementing this policy. We are sincerely glad that this has largely been due to the spirit of trust and mutual understanding which took shape as a result of the traditional personal contacts at summit level.

Your efforts, Mr President, aimed at strengthening peace and the relaxation of international tension are widely known throughout the world. Finland's current foreign policy course--the Paasikivi-Kekkonen line--enjoys great prestige and respect. Under your leadership Finland made a significant contribution to the preparation and holding of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and it consistently advocates the implementation of all the principles and provisions of the Final Act of the all-European conference and the consolidation and development of the detente process. There has been wide support for Finland's well-known initiatives aimed at strengthening peace and stability in the European north.

The multifaceted activity in strengthening peace, security and cooperation in Europe has met and still meet with understanding and support in our country and enjoy the profound respect of the whole of progressive mankind. Your being awarded the International Lenin Prize "for strengthening peace among the peoples" in May 1980 was evidence of this.

I wish you, esteemed Mr President, good health and new successes in your responsible state post on behalf of the prosperity of the Finnish people, world peace and the further strenthening of cooperation and trust between our countries.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

TIKHONOV RECEIVES FRG BUSINESSMAN 5 SEPTEMBER

LD051432 Moscow TASS in English 1344 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, September 5, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov today received prominent representative of industrial circles of the FRG, head of the Kloeckner and Co. firm K.P. Henle at the latter's request and had a talk with him on questions of further development of economic and industrial cooperation. Taking part in the talk were Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee Nikolay Baybakov and Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Vladimir Sushkov.

AL-ASAD ARRIVES IN TRIPOLI FOR TALKS WITH AL-QADHDHAFI

LD082230 Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Tripoli, 8 Sep, TASS--President of Syria Hafiz al-Asad today led a representative Syrian delegation to Libya for talks with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, on the unification of Libya and Syria, the news agency JANA reported. During the meeting at the airport Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stressed that the two countries' unity would become a major step to strengthen all-Arab unity in the struggle against the conspiracy of U.S. imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction, and against the Egyptian regime's capitulatory course. He said the creation of U.S. military bases in Egypt, Oman and Somalia was insulting and humiliating to all Arab nations and called for struggle against U.S. military presence in the region.

Hafiz al-Asad said in his speech that the call for union between Syria and Libya met the aspirations of the Arab nation and would give it new strength in opposing the Zionist aggression and in the struggle for the liberation of Israel-occupied Arab lands.

Immediately after the Syrian delegation arrived in Tripoli, the two leaders started their talks.

Arutyunov Commentary

LD082213 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 8 Sep 80

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Excerpt] Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has arrived in the Libyan Jamahiriyah to discuss, according to SANA, with leader of the Libyan revolution Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi the question of unity between the two countries. It is known that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi proposed unity between Syria and Libya in a recent speech in Tripoli. This proposal was met with approval by the leadership of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party in Syria. A statement by this leadership said that the unification of the two states which are playing an active role in foiling the imperialist conspiracies in the Middle East and which have [words indistinct] in common in the foreign and internal policies should be an incentive for a comprehensive Arab unity.

As a matter of fact, the Arab world today is in need of unity and cohesion more than ever before since the overwhelming majority of Arab countries gained independence. [Words indistinct] the unilateral capitulation Camp David accords, the Israeli aggressive and expansionist policy reached its peak. The As-Sadat regime has taken out of the Arab general front the biggest Arab country which used to be during the era of President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir at the head of the countries working for the unity of the Arabs and the mobilization of their capabilities [word indistinct] securing freedom, independence and progress.

U.S. imperialism is openly arming the aggressors with the most modern weapons and is encouraging them to continue their aggression and expansionism. The Pentagon itself has (come) to the Middle East and the gulf, is building bases in Egypt, Oman and Somalia, and is threatening to use force against the states which refuse to obey its will. The Pentagon is trying to rob the Arabs of their rights to administer their own natural resources, especially oil.

How can the Arab world reply to such threats and [word indistinct] on their achievements and historic legitimate rights, interests and with regard to the existence of a whole people--the Palestinian Arab people--who are homeless.

It is quite clear that the Arabs can reply with decisive steps along the path which secures the unity of the Arab people, with all their 160 million and vast resources. This is the conclusion reached in the Arab world by everyone who feels an actual responsibility for the fate of their people and the whole of the Arab nation.

IZVESTIYA: SOVIET-LIBYAN TIES 'DEVELOPING VERY SUCCESSFULLY'

LD080715 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Shuvalov article: "Following a Path of Independence"]

[Text] On the first day of fall the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah mark their national holiday--the 11th anniversary of the 1 September revolution as a result of which the monarchy was overthrown and a republican system established in the country.

The new Libyan leaders inherited a burdensome legacy from the past: an extremely weak economy influenced by foreign capital, unemployment and poverty among the vast majority of the population.

In the years which have elapsed the entire structure of the national economy has been radically revised, its material and technical base has been expanded and the population's living standard has improved considerably.

A broad campaign to eliminate illiteracy is under way in the country and education at all levels of the state education system is free. Free medical services have also been introduced, a guaranteed wage has been established and housing conditions are improving.

In the international arena Libya occupies anti-imperialist and anticolonial positions. It gives multifaceted assistance to the peoples of Africa and the Arab East and resolutely combats neocolonialism and racism. On the Near East question Libya occupies an uncompromising, principled stance, resolutely condemning the present Egyptian leadership's capitulatory and separatist policy. Libya is a member of the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front which unites the most progressive Arab states and the PLO.

The anti-imperialist thurst of Libya's policy is meeting with increasing support and sympathy from the world's progressive forces. In this respect the statement issued by the World Peace Council in Helsinki on 25 August is characteristic. Declaring 1 September an international day of solidarity with the people of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, it declared support for the Libyan people's struggle for peace and progress. At the same time it expressed concern in connection with the concentration of Egyptian Armed Forces on the Libyan border.

Soviet-Libyan relations are developing very successfully. Born a quarter of a century ago (diplomatic relations were established between the USSR and Libya 4 September 1955), since the revolution of 1 September, 1969, they have acquired qualitatively new content. In the years which have elapsed since that most important event agreements on economic, scientific, technical and trade cooperation have been concluded between our countries. The signing of these and a number of other agreements creates a stable base for the broadest and most fruitful development of USSR-Libyan ties.

Soviet people send the friendly Libyan people their cordial congratulations and wishes for further successes along the path of strengthening independence and further socioeconomic transformations for the sake of peace and progress.

TIMOSHKIN COMMENTS ON EGYPTIAN, ISRAELI OVERTURES

LD051906 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen: I would like to draw your attention to two statements made almost simultaneously day before yesterday in Cairo and Tel Aviv. On that day, speaking to Alexandria University teachers, President as-Sadat said that he was ready to establish cordial relations with the Soviet Union. On the other hand, and on the same day, Israel radio broadcast a report saying that Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir intends to contact Soviet officials next autumn in New York, in the hope of reestablishing diplomatic relations between Israel and Moscow. However, in both cases, there was no mention at all of the causes of the cool Egyptian-Soviet relations, as As-Sadat put it, or of the breakoff of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Israel. This was not a coincidence, because the causes of these situations are still there, and are even becoming more acute every year and every day.

For a long time, and as usual, the Egyptian president has been personally taking a number of steps which have led to a reorientation of Cairo foreign policy: As-Sadat abandoned the furthering of real friendly relations and cooperation on equal footing with the Soviet Union in various domains. Instead of this, Cairo began wooing the United States and made peace with the Israeli enemy.

As a result of this policy, the policy of the Camp David collusion was established, a policy which betrayed all Arabs. The extremely disastrous consequences of this policy for the interests of the national liberation struggle of the Arab peoples are becoming clearer and clearer. The overwhelming majority of the Arabs strongly reject the betrayal by As-Sadat of their national interests. The Soviet Union shares this Arab attitude and supports it, as the Soviet Union has always firmly supported the just cause of the entire Arab peoples, including the Palestinian and Egyptian peoples.

As far as Soviet-Israeli relations are concerned, the matter is completely clear: The Soviet Union broke off diplomatic relations with Israel because it was a state that had committed an act of aggression, a state that is still violating the sacred national rights of the Arabs, occupying Arab lands and threatening the independence and security of the Arab nations.

I would like to stress here that the Soviet Union is marching in line with the overwhelming majority of the states of the international community, which firmly demand a halt to the Israeli aggression, the liberation of all the Arab territories occupied by the enemy in 1967 and full guarantees of the sacred national rights of the Palestinian people.

But the Egyptian regime and the Zionist rulers of Israel are now acting without any consideration for these objectives, with the encouragement of Washington. Therefore, ladies and gentlemen, may I recall to you that the causes of the cool Soviet-Egyptian relations and of the absence of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Israel still exist. What, then, prompts those who make propaganda in Cairo and Tel Aviv to pretend that they want to normalize relations with the Soviet Union?

COOPERATION DOCUMENT SIGNED WITH PDRY

LD051520 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] The first meeting of the Standing Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY has taken place in Moscow. Documents on the development of business links in such spheres as agriculture and fishery, power engineering and construction have been signed.

IZVESTIYA ON PROBLEMS FACING IRANIAN AGRICULTURE

LD080859 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov "Iranian Reportage": "Neglected Grainfields"]

[Summary] Tehran, Varamin--"We travel the old caravan road toward Damavand." "You can see from the heavy, bending ears of grain that the harvest is good and the ripe grain is ready to be harvested." "But it is apparent that there are too few people working on the harvest."

City dwellers are being encouraged to help with the harvest. "Unfortunately, city dwellers have to harvest the fields not only of the landowners and counterrevolutionaries who have fled but also of peasants incapable of doing it themselves."

"The grave situation as regards gathering in the harvest is no secret." "But the problem is not only with the harvesting. It lies in the generally grave state of agriculture inherited from the deposed monarchy."

A recent seminar on economic problems concluded that most peasants cannot ensure good farm management. "They lack land, water for irrigation, seeds and agricultural machines." "So peasants have to flee to the cities in search of the means to exist, leaving their fields unharvested. The troubles of the Iranian countryside did not arise overnight: their source lies in the former shah's agrarian policy."

I recently visited another grain region in central Iran, around Varamin. The underground catchment channels on which agriculture has relied for centuries have dried up. "As a result many fields have been abandoned."

"The authorities are making no secret of the fact that the country is facing a difficult task in eliminating the consequences of the shah's agrarian policy." The peasants do not have the money to start farming again. "The country's new regime is only now taking its first steps toward resolving the agrarian problem. An agrarian reform plan was approved in mid-April but it is not even being discussed yet. For the present the government is trying to alleviate the peasants' situation by granting low-interest loans and supplying cheap fertilizers and agricultural implements."

"Difficult tasks face the Iranian countryside, which is still bound by the fetters of social problems and profound contradictions. The future will tell how these problems will be resolved."

MALAGASY PRESIDENT CITED ON INDIAN OCEAN AS PEACE ZONE

LD081354 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Speaking in Antananarivo, President Didier Ratsiraka of the Malagasy Democratic Republic said that international support for the idea of convening a conference on turning the Indian Ocean basin into a peace zone is increasing with every passing day. Viktor Anikin, our correspondent in the countries of southern Africa, reports:

Didier Ratsiraka said that countries like the Soviet Union, Cuba, Yugoslavia, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, Socialist Vietnam, India, France and many African states are wholly and completely in favor of the plan to hold such an international conference. The president of Madagascar stressed that the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean is absolutely essential for the preservation of peace, security and development of the peoples of the region. He again noted the danger posed by the buildup in U.S. military might and the establishment of U.S. military bases for stability in the Indian Ocean.

This warning is particulary topical now that a new Pentagon program for the further militarization of this part of the world has been revealed. According to the Washington POST, the 5-year program envisages the modernization of U.S. military bases in Oman and Kenya and also the Egyptian base of Ras Banas on the shores of the Red Sea. Under this program $1 billion is to be spent on improvements to bases located on Diego Garcia. As you know, the Pentagon generals have assigned this island the role of bastion of U.S. military might in the Indian Ocean. The U.S. military machine took another step aimed at whipping up the arms race in getting Somalia's consent for the use of Somali bases by the U.S. Air Force and Navy.

So, the gigantic network of U.S. military bases extending from the shores of Australia to East Africa is assuming an ever clearer outline. In the process, Washington officialdom is banking on putting continuous pressure on the independent states situated in this zone and finally subordinating them to its dictates.

The criminal plans of U.S. imperialism are evoking resolute protests in the countries of the Indian Ocean basin. Voices calling on Washington to halt the escalation of military preparations are being heard ever louder from there. Hence, the growing support for the idea of convening an international conference on turning the Indian Ocean region into a zone of peace and security.

NYERERE RECEIVES CPSU DELEGATION IN DAR ES SALAAM

LD080751 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Reception"]

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 30 August--J. Nyerere, chairman of the Revolutionary Party [CCM] and president of Tanzania, today received the CPSU delegation headed by V.N. Golubev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, which is here on a visit at the invitation of the CCM Central Committee.

During the talks J. Nyerere declared that the party leadership firmly advocates the further development of cooperation with the CPSU. He noted the great significance of the CPSU's experience for the CCM's activity aimed at building a new society in Tanzania founded on socialist principles.

The Tanzanian head of state expressed satisfaction with the Soviet party delegation's visit and emphasized the need to continue contacts.

A plan of interparty ties was signed the same day.

GROMYKO CONGRATULATES NEW CAMEROON FOREIGN MINISTER

LD080929 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko has sent a telegram to P. Donstop conveying congratulations and best wishes on the latter's appointment to the post of minister of state for foreign affairs of the United Republic of Cameroon.

In a reply telegram P. Donstop has expressed sincere thanks for the congratulations and best wishes.

ANGOLAN FARMERS PROBLEMS, COMPLAINTS AGAINST GOVERNMENT NOTED

LD080743 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 80 p 4

[Correspondent V. Volkov dispatch: "Angola: (Nzinga's) Heirs"]

[Summary] Malanje-Luanda, August--We spent several days seeing the sights of Angola's Malanje Province, which is known as the country's granary. During a visit to an agricultural cooperative in the settlement of Quela the municipal commissar told us: "Unfortunately, we failed to fulfill the sowing plan for corn and other crops last year. We were unable to make full use of the tractors allocated by the Ministry of Agriculture. This was due to the lack of a repair base and the shortage of machine operators. As regards gathering the harvest, they are pinning great hopes on corn-harvesting combines and have reportedly sent five people to be trained at the machine operators' school which was opened in the province thanks to fraternal Soviet assistance.

"But many unresolved problems remain. The cooperative workers are encountering great difficulties in reviving the plantations abandoned by the colonists: There is a lack of seeds, fertilizers, economic experience and qualified specialists. Having acquired land, the peasants are better fed now, but the quantity of marketable produce which they produce has fallen. The age-old traditions of African subsistence farming can be considered the reason for this situation. But on the other hand it is the peasants' opinion that state organs should revise purchase prices, proceeding from the real conditions in the country, and increase the peasants' interest in producing surplus agricultural produce.

"'We do not demand to be sent washing machines and televisions,' an old man said to the approving laughter of those present. 'We do not even have electricity. But we are in dire need of cloth, soap, nails and agricultural implements. And many of the people present here would gladly exchange our surpluses for city goods.'"

"On hearing our impressions of our visit, Provincial Commissar Domingos Afonso Neto said that the provincial committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party knows about the problems and difficulties being encountered by the inhabitants of rural regions. Certain organizational measures are being taken to rectify the situation." The commissar said in conclusion that the tasks set the province's party organization are not easy, but the working people of Angola's granary are fully resolved to secure changes.

BRIEFS

AEROFLOT SERVICE TO SIERRA LEONE--A new service between Moscow and Freetown will soon appear in Aeroflot schedules. An agreement on air communications with Sierra Leone has been concluded in Moscow. This brings to 93 the number of countries to which Aeroflot airliners fly. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 25 Aug 80 LD]

VISIT OF CUBAN ARMED FORCES DELEGATION NOTED

LD080719 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Aug 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "On a Friendly Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of leading political workers of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba headed by Div Gen Sixto Batista Santana, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, deputy minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and chief of the Central Political Directorate of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba, was in the Soviet Union 22 through 28 August at the invitation of Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

Div Gen Sixto Batista Santana was received by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense. He was also received by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Army Gen A.A. Yepshev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, participated in the talks, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

At the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate there was a thorough exchange of experience on urgent questions of party political work. The Cuban friends were familiarized with the wide range of measures being implemented in the army and navy in connection with the preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress.

The political workers of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba visited the Red Banner Baltic Military District and the twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet and familizarized themselves with the life and the combat and political training of unit and ship personnel. Soviet-Cuban combat cooperation rallies were held in a cordial atmosphere.

The guests also visited the V.I. Lenin Military Political Academy, where they showed an interest in the organization of the training process for army and navy political workers.

The delegation of Cuban political workers laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

The visit to the Soviet Union by the delegation of leading political workers of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba took place in an atmosphere of sincere fraternal friendship and combat cooperation.

CUBAN, USSR YOUTH LEADERS SIGN COOPERATION PROGRAM

FL300039 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] The first secretaries of the Soviet Union's All-Union Komsomol and Cuba's Union of Young Communists [UJC], Boris Pastukhov and Luis Orlando Dominguez, respectively, today signed in Moscow the multilateral cooperation program for the 1981-1985 5-year period. The signing ceremony took place at the headquarters of the Soviet Komsomol Central Committee.

The two leaders noted that relations between the two youth organizations are excellent. The program for the 1981-1985 period calls for the youths' fulfillment of all tasks emanating from the upcoming 26th CPSU and Second PCC congresses.

SHEKHOVTSEV INTERVIEWS NICARAGUAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD070834 Moscow TASS in English 2125 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Managua, 6 Sep, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Shekhovtsev reports:

One of the most signal achievements of Nicaragua's foreign policy after the victory of the people's revolution is the establishment of diplomatic relations with the countries of the socialist community, the TASS correspondent was told in an interview by Nicaragua's Deputy Foreign Minister Jacinto Suarez. This very fact is vivid evidence of the independence of our foreign policy course, he said.

Our relations with the USSR and the other socialist states, J. Suarez went on to say, are developing on the basis of the principles of mutual benefit, respect for national sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. They are opening up broad vistas for cooperation in such fields which are most important for Nicaragua as the training of highly skilled national personnel, development of education and culture, resolution of the tasks of restoration of the country's economy and education of a new man.

We are interested in a further development of relations with the socialist countries, J. Suarez stressed.

Nicaragua has established ties with nonaligned states, which uphold their independence, he stressed. Our country proceeds from the premise that the developing countries may greatly influence the international situation in resolving such important problems of the present as the prevention of war, disarmament, strengthening detente and combatting hunger and poverty. In our opinion, the role of the developing countries will considerably grow if they strive for strengthening unity in the fight for peace, national security and sovereignty, for establishing just relations between states.

PARAGUAYAN CP CHIEF REPORTEDLY DETAINED IN ARGENTINA

PY081515 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Antonio Maidana, first secretary of the Paraguayan Communist Party [PCP], was detained and taken to an unknown place in Buenos Aires on 27 August, the PCP--headquartered in Argentina--has reported in a communique.

The communique states that Maidana was detained with Paraguayan citizen (Emilio Roa) in the vicinity of Directorio and (Lacarra) streets, in the Floresta District of Buenos Aires. Since their detention, there has been neither official nor unofficial information about the fate of the above two Paraguayan citizens, despite the inquiries made by their relatives at Argentine police offices.

The communique expresses the fear that the unscheduled trip made to Buenos Aires by Paraguayan Defense Minister Gen Marcial Samaniego might have been intended to negotiate the turning over of Maidana to the dictatorial Paraguayan regime.

The communique, which is signed by the Politburo of the PCP Central Committee, has urged all Paraguayan solidarity organizations, the human rights committee, the committee of churches, the committee of political youth for human rights, political parties, the national agreement, the unions, student councils, and all patriotic officers of the armed forces to promptly convey their solidarity with their two countrymen and demand the Argentine Government's immediate action in straightening out the situation of Maidana and Roa and in releasing them.

The communique states that Maidana had declined the generous hospitality extended by international solidarity organizations in several European countries to those persecuted for political reasons in order to stay as close as he could to his country to provide better service to his people. He sought refuge in Argentine territory in the belief that he was protected by the right to asylum and by the traditional fraternal warmth of the brave Argentine people.

Neither Maidana nor Roa has committed any crime, nor can they be charged with any terrorist attack, because our organization does not advocate a violent policy, the communique adds. It goes on to say that (Emilio Roa) has been living for the past 25 years in Argentina.

The communique appeals to all international mass organizations and emphasizes that Argentine democrats, patriots and communists, to whom the PCP is linked by a longtime loyal friendship, will be able to take the necessary action to save the lives of these two sons of Paraguay.

SALVADORAN CP LEADER ON STRUGGLE AGAINST REGIME

LD081039 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 30 August 1980 carries on page 4, under the headline "People Against the Junta," a 1,200-word article by Shafik Jorge Handal, secretary general of the Communist Party of El Salvador Central Committee, on efforts to topple the Salvadoran regime now that "there is a single political and military center heading our people's struggle." Handal assails the United States for "supporting the ruling junta in every possible way" and calls on the Salvadoran people "to be ready to resist external aggression, including a possible invasion by the U.S. Army." However, he notes, "intervention is certainly not inevitable."

GROMYKO EXCHANGES MESSAGE WITH PERUVIAN COUNTERPART

LD261223 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS--USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko has sent a telegram to J. Arias Stella conveying congratulations and best wishes in connection with his appointment as Peruvian foreign minister.

In an answering telegram J. Arias Stella expressed gratigude for the congratulations and good wishes. The telegrams express confidence in the further development of cooperation between the two countries.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS CHERNENKO BOOK ON LENINIST STYLE IN ADMINISTRATION

LD051615 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Sep 80 Morning Edition pp 2-3

[Unattributed book review: "Leninist Principles in the Work of the Party and State Apparatus"--capitalized words published in boldface]

[Text] Our party is profoundly and consistently concerned with strengthening and improving the administration system. The CPSU Central Committee and local party organs devote great attention to the work of the party apparatus, state and economic administration organs, and also public organizations.

The party apparatus and the party constitute a single whole. With the help of its apparatus the party successfully carries out really tremendous, multifaceted activity in the leadership of communist building. The party apparatus is one of the important links which ensure that party organs maintain ties with communists and with all the working people; it is a necessary instrument for the leadership of all society's affairs.

The problems of the formation, development and improvement of the party and state apparatus are the subject of a book by K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, "Questions of the Work of the Party and State Apparatus" (note) (K.I. Chernenko. "Questions of the Work of the Party and State Apparatus" [Voprosy Raboty Partiynogo i Gosudarstvennogo Apparata]. Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1980). The book is prefaced by an epigraph from Lenin's legacy: "...If we really study our apparatus and work on it over the years, this will be a tremendous gain and will ensure our success."

The book contains five sections: "The Creation, Development and Strengthening of the CPSU Apparatus," "The Party and the Formation of the Apparatus of the Socialist Republic," "The Party Apparatus and the Building of Socialism in the USSR," "The Creative Development of the Leninist Style in the Activity of Party Organs" and "Improving the Work of the Party and State Apparatus in the Conditions of Developed Socialism." The creation and development of the party and soviet state apparatus, which began from the earliest days of October and are inextricably linked with the name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, are traced accurately and clearly.

The author stresses that since our party's very emergence the nature of the activity of the party apparatus and its cadres has been defined by the principle of democratic centralism, adopted by the second congress and enshrined in the party charter. V.I. Lenin predicted that the transition from capitalism to socialism will require "...unconditional and very strict UNITY OF WILL directing the joint work of hundreds, thousands and tens of thousands of people." Democratic centralism also helps to organize and merge into one the will of the people's masses as they march toward a single goal.

Lenin's genius revealed the historical significance of the soviets as organs of state power and theoretically substantiated the problem of relations between the party and the soviets. These Leninist ideas are now enshrined in the USSR Constitution. The leading and guiding forces of Soviet Society, it declares, and the nucleus of its political system and state and public organizations is the CPSU. Armed with Marxist-Leninist teaching, the Communist Party determines the general direction of society's development and the USSR's domestic and foreign policy line, leads the Soviet people's great creative activity and endows their struggle for the victory of communism with planned, scientifically substantiated characteristics. Constitutional provision on the CPSU's role in society and the state form a principled basis for the theoretical elaboration and practical resolution of many questions of party building.

Our party devotes constant, tremendous attention to problems of the further development of the Leninist style in the work of the party apparatus, which has a most important place in the administration of society. But as the nucleus of the political system of soviet society the party does not replace state organs. "The party must implement its decisions," as a resolution of the eighth congress of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) states, "through Soviet organs, WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE SOVIET CONSTITUTION. The party seeks

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Lenin's instructions on the work of the party and state apparatus, the author concludes, have withstood with honor the test of time and practice. They are an integral part of Marxist-Leninist teaching on the administration of society. The universal and unfading significance of Lenin's legacy on this question lies in the fact that for the first time in history a machinery has been created for the administration of society which really serves the working people; a new style, means, forms and methods of work by the apparatus have been developed. In participating broadly and actively in state administration, Soviet people constantly draw from the inexhaustible, life-giving Leninist source of knowledge rich scientific ideas and valuable practical experience to ensure the success and great fruitfulness of their work. Not only our country but the world socialist community and peoples following the path of struggle for freedom and independence widely study and utilize Leninist ideas in the sphere of administration.

Detailed research into the development of the party apparatus and the directions taken in the quest for more rational forms of organizing it which accord with the demands of life and which permit party organs to implement political leadership effectively is of interest. A detailed account is given of how, as the tasks facing the party became more complex, so the role of the party apparatus increased, the sphere of its activity expanded and the content of the activity deepened in the sphere of the economy and ideological work, in the selection and training of cadres and in the organization and monitoring of the execution of party directives.

Even in the earliest years following Great October both the system of leading party organs in the localities and their apparatus had been set up. The process of the country's socioeconomic development confirmed the rational nature of this structure and showed that it was in accordance with the tasks of the ruling Communist Party in all sectors of its activity, both in the conditions of defending the October Revolution gains and in the period of peaceful socialist building.

Alongside the documentary history of the creation and development of the system of local leading party organs and their apparatus, the book gives a clear picture of the formation, development and improvement of the state apparatus.

The state apparatus plays an important part in consolidating the Soviet people's power and in state building at all states of communist creation. The soviets power born in the revolution--the people's power--opened up the broadest opportunities for participation by the working people in the administration of state, economic and public affairs. Genuine democracy was born and established in our society and is constantly improving--the broadest, most representative, fairest democracy. The book shows convincingly how in the earliest years of Soviet power, overcoming considerable difficulties and despite enemy intrigues, there became established in our country a fundamentally new apparatus (above all in terms of its social makeup) for the administration of the state, the national economy and public organizations, an apparatus whose great expediency and effectiveness have been proved by life and the practice of socialist building.

The party's efforts in further improving the state apparatus are undertaken first and foremost to stop up the activity of the soviets--the political foundation of the USSR. Every year the work of our people's power organs becomes more profound and diverse and their prestige among the people's masses stedily increases. With the adoption of the new Constitution and certain legislative acts, their rights and powers and all their activity have been extended and enriched.

Speaking of the soviets' role in building communism, their increased rights and capabilities and the tasks facing them at the stage of mature socialism, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said that the soviets are a living, mobile, constantly self-renewing organization of the people. In their time the soviets were able to unite in a common challenge the masses' revolutionary movement and their efforts in building socialism. Now, in the conditions of mature socialism, the soviets' work must be directed even more fully toward improving production efficiency, fulfilling the broad social program outlined by the party and developing all aspects of our socialist democracy--that is, resolving the tasks of building communism.

In the book we find convincing evidence that improvement in the activity of the party and state apparatus is inextricably linked with the general laws of our society's development and is conditioned by those laws. Life and the practice of communist building constantly set new, increasingly complex problems for the party, the Soviet state and their apparatus. The resolution of the increasingly complex tasks increases the demands on the state apparatus, local soviets and their organizational work. The current period is characterized by the further increase in the party's leading role in society and the strengthening of its theoretical, political and organizational activity.

One section of the book is devoted to the creative development of the Leninist style in the work of party organs. The Leninist style is a mighty party weapon, a living, creative method which is developing constantly. It is a style alien to subjectivism. Permeated with the scientific approach to all social processes, it makes high demands on itself and others, excludes complacency and opposes any manifestations of bureaucracy and formalism. The Leninist work style is a complex of important, constantly developing means, forms and methods of party and state activity based on the theory of scientific communism and the Leninist principles of party and state leadership. Leninist style, in the broad sense of the word, is not only inherent in the party and state apparatus. It is in the very blood of millions of Soviet people. Everyone must acquire it.

A very important factor determining the content of the Leninist style in party and state work is the scientific approach to the task. This provides for the extensive use of the latest achievements of science and technology in resolving economic, sociopolitical and ideological tasks. It helps the implementation of the course of efficiency and quality which the party is consistently following.

Our times are characterized by the acceleration, increasing complexity and dynamism of life. As a result all the more significance is attached in the work style of the administrative apparatus to revolutionary scope, organization and a businesslike approach. One chapter is devoted to this. It speaks, in particular, of the significance of a high level of organization and conscious discipline, of the strengthening of state and production discipline and of the fact that the inculcation of a communist, businesslike approach presupposes an implacable struggle against bureaucracy, a struggle which V.I. Lenin proposed organizing "in a businesslike way, according to all the rules of the military art."

Attention is drawn to the book's pages on the nature and significance of the collectivity of party and state leadership which arises from the principle of democratic centralism. The steady development of socialist democracy, which has its roots in the very thick of the people's life, is an important condition ensuring the genuine collectivity of party and state leadership. However, as the party rules say, collectivity of leadership does not remove workers' personal responsibility for the task entrusted to them.

Among the questions of developing and improving the work style of the apparatus examined in the book, the party's cadre policy in present-day conditions, the significance of monitoring and verification of execution and work with documents and working people's letters are examined in detail.

Cadres are the decisive factor in leadership and administration. The fact that our country now has more than 25 million specialists with higher and secondary education in various spheres of the national economy is a tremendous credit to the Leninist party. The book quotes Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words: "We must focus the attention of all the party organs, from the highest to the lowest, on the main issue--the selection, promotion and education of cadres, verification of the execution of party directives and the improvement of the work of party organizations and the state apparatus." Today, in the conditions of developed socialism, the party and soviet worker must possess, above all, political maturity, a communist businesslike approach and moral purity.

A prominent place is allotted to the problem of further strengthening ties between the administrative apparatus and the masses. This is particularly important in the conditions of developed socialism. The really democratic nature of the developed socialist society and the Soviet state of the whole people is embodied in the multifaceted activity of the soviets. Our party and its Central Committee do everything possible to ensure that the soviets successfully resolve the tasks of communist creation. Profound party concern for further increasing the role of the most representative organs of the people's power permeates the speeches of L.I. Brezhnev at USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium sessions. The speeches contain a clear, comprehensive characterization of the tasks facing all levels of our state power and administration, starting with the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, where all the threads of Soviet power are drawn together--threads coming from more than 51,000 local soviets. The soviets now number more than 2,286,000 deputies. They are supported by an aktiv more than 30 million strong. In the postwar period alone more than 23 million people have passed through the school of administration in the soviets.

An important direction in all our work in communist building, the 25th CPSU Congress stressed, is the all-around development of the political system of Soviet society. It is a question of improving the socialist state system, further developing socialist democracy, strengthening the legal basis of state and public life and stepping up the activity of public organizations.

A clear expression of the Communist Party's concern for further improving the activity of organs of power is the election of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. This accords with the supreme interests of Soviet society and the state.

The section "Improving the Work of the Party and State Apparatus in the Conditions of Developed Socialism" is elaborated in detail in the book. It shows both the multifaceted work of party organs in the leadership of the economy and of economic and cultural building, and the relationships between party organs and the organs of state and economic administration. Emphasis is placed on the role and the significance for the Soviet economy's further dynamic growth of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving the Economic Machinery and the Tasks of Party and State Organs" and the joint resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Influence of the Economic Machinery on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality." The scientific nature and innovative spirit of these resolutions presuppose a resolute struggle against sheer routine and the desire to work in the old way, against manifestations of bureaucracy, red tape and departmentalism and parochialism.

The documents included in the book, including those published earlier, are evidence of how the party, with the help of the apparatus, is successfully implementing its leading and guiding role.

The CPSU is approaching its 26th congress as a coherent detachment of likeminded communists, more than 17 million strong, in an atmosphere of high nationwide labor and political enthusiasm created by new achievements in honor of the forthcoming historic event in the life of the country which is building communism.

The book "Questions of the Work of the Party and State Apparatus" will undoubtedly be a big help for propagandists, students at party schools and seminars and the party and soviet aktiv. It will be of great benefit to students at VUZes in studying the history of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. The important problems touched on in the book will be of interest to a wide range of readers, because on the frontline of socialist economic building, the science of victory is in essence the science of administration.

The book's profound content and publicistic approach provide an opportunity to think more fully about the tremendous role of the party, state and economic apparatus in the fulfillment of the party's plans and intentions. They promote the development of creative thought and the improvement of the forms and methods of activity of the administrative apparatus.

PRAVDA ACCOUNT OF 29 AUGUST ALMA-ATA CEREMONY

LD051245 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 80 pp 1, 3

[TASS report: "Following Lenin's Bright Road; Ceremony in Alma-Ata Devoted to 60th Anniversary of Kazakh SSR and Kazakhstan CP"]

[Text] Kazakhstan's working people are celebrating their glorious jubilee--the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakhstan CP--in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm and within the united family of the fraternal USSR peoples.

Kazakhstan's capital was in festive array. On 29 August, in the V.I. Lenin Palace, there took place a ceremonial session of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee and Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet with the participation of party, soviet and public organizations, representatives of the working people and Soviet Army servicemen; the session was devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Kazakhstan CP.

At the back of the stage stood a sculpture of V.I. Lenin, creator of the Communist Party and the multinational Soviet state. The figure 60 and models of the two orders of Lenin and the orders of the October Revolution and of the friendship of the peoples awarded to the republic stood out against the background of the state flags of the USSR and the Kazakh SSR.

In the hall were members of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, deputies in the republic's Supreme Soviet, party and labor veterans, participants in the Great Patriotic War and the taming of the virgin lands, leading industrial and agricultural workers, scientific and cultural figures and Soviet servicemen. There were also many guests from Moscow, Leningrad and all the union republics.

Standing, the ceremony participants greeted L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with tumultuous, prolonged applause.

The presidium included Comrades V.V. Grishin, D.A. Kunayev, G.V. Romanov, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, G.A. Aliyev, M.S. Gorbachev, P.M. Masherov, Sh. R. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev and E.A. Shevardnadze; Z.N. Nuriyev deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; S.N. Imashev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; B.A. Ashimov, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers' the leaders of the union republic delegations; first secretaries of Communist Party central committees I.I. Bodyul of Moldavia, A.E. Voss of Latvia, T.U. Usubayliyev of Kirgizia, D. Rasulov of Tadzhikistan, K.S. Demirchyan of Armenia, M.G. Gapurov of Turkmenistan and K.G. Vayno of Estonia; A.S. Barkauskas, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Also: leaders of the autonomous republic delegations; M.Z. Shakirov, first secretary of Bashkirskiy CPSU Obkom; members and candidate members of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Bureau; deputy chairmen of the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers; first secretaries of Kazakhstan CP obkoms and oblispolkom chiarmen; notable working people, and military leaders.

The ceremonial session was opened by D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee. He said:

It is with a sense of great joy that we are celebrating today the glorious 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR--an equal among equals in the family of fraternal republics--and of the Kazakhstan CP: a proven and militant detachment of the CPSU.

Our joy is near to the hearts of all Soviet people. It is generated by understanding of the great path traveled over the years, unforgettable and winged, embodying the grim determination of the battles against the class enemy, the creative elan of the first 5-year plans, the unprecedented mass heroism of the war years and the present happiness of peace-full labor directed toward the bright future--communism.

It is symbolic that the republic's jubilee is being celebrated in the portentous year of the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, in the year of nationwide preparations for the 26th party congress. The Kazakh people and all Kazakhstan's working people have been and will be always and in every respect true to the great ideals of Lenin's party. (prolonged applause)

Special elation is imparted to our red-letter day by the presence of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. (tumultuous, prolonged applause).

Your coming, Dear Leonid Ilich, is a great joy. We regard it as yet another vivid testimony both to the constant attention paid to the republic by our party's Central Committee and to your personal concern for the all-around development of Soviet Kazakhstan. (applause)

We are proud that all our republic's achievements, like all the country's achievements, are closely connected with your name as an outstanding figure of the party and state and the international communist and workers movement and a steadfast fighter for peace. (applause)

Your inexhaustible energy, optimism and profound consideration for working people have always prompted and continue to prompt in every Soviet person feelings of the most sincere gratitude to you. (applause)

Many people taking part in our celebrations have had the good fortune to work with you, under your direct leadership. We all learned from you not only the ability to resolve on a large scale extremely complex political and national economic tasks, not only party principledness and a businesslike approach, but also kind sympathy with working people and the desire always to live for yourself the Soviet people's vital concerns. (applause) We are still learning that from you today! (applause) Allow me, comrades, on behalf of the communists and all the working people of the republic to wholeheartedly and cordially welcome dear Leonid Ilich to the ancient Kazakh land once again. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

At this festive hour our grateful hearts are exalted by the awareness that emissaries from the fraternal republics of our multinational motherland are sharing the joy of the bright red letter day with us. (applause)

D.A. Kunayev cordially welcomed the delegations and their heads visiting Alma-Ata for the jubilee celebrations.

As they prepare to greet fittingly the 26th party congress--that great event in the life of the country and the world--the republic's working people promise to raise still higher the banner of socialist competition and to work in shock, Leninist fashion in every sector, he went on to say. We are certain that Kazakhstan's multisectorial industry will fulfill the annual plan ahead of schedule. Construction workers will mark the concluding year of the 5-year plan with new successes. Scientific and cultural workers are marking the holiday with notable achievements.

Workers in the republic's agriculture and working people in all its sectors are struggling successfully to fulfill and overfulfill the socialist pledges that have been adopted. This year, like last year, our heroic grain growers intend to gladden the beloved motherland with a big Kazakhstan grain harvest--to give the country a billion poods of grain. (prolonged applause)

On behalf of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee and the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers D.A. Kunayev congratulated all Kazakhstan's people on the red letter day--workers, kolkhoz members, the intelligentsia, the communists, the republic's glorious young people--and wished them all wonderful new achievements in greeting the 26th party congress suitably.

The ceremonial session was declared open. The state anthems of the USSR and Kazakh SSR rang out.

With great enthusiasm the session participants elected a honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

To a solemn march, the banner of the four-times decorated Kazakh SSR and the memorial banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU were carried into the hall.

The floor was given to L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Everyone rose and greeted Leonid Ilich Brezhnev with an ovation. Toasts in honor of the CPSU and the Leninist CPSU Central Committee Politburo and in honor of the Soviet people rang out in the hall.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech was listened to with tremendous attention and was repeatedly interrupted by tumultous, prolonged applause.

To warm applause, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev presented the text of the jubilee message from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

I want to give the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee and the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and government the sculpture "Worker and Woman Kolkhoz Member" by the wonderful Soviet sculptor Vera Mukhina in memory of this glorious day.

It wonderfully conveys a forward-looing outlook. Such an outlook is to the fullest possible extent characteristic of your people and your republic. (prolonged applause)

D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, delivered a report entitled "Traveling Lenin's Bright Road."

D.A. Kunayev's report was repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause.

The republic's working people were cordially congratulated on the glorious jubilee and the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the Kazakh SSR by the leaders of the delegations: from Moscow, V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; from Leningrad, G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom; from the RSFSR, M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; from the Ukrainian SSR, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee; from the Belorussian SSR, P.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee; from the Uzbek SSR, Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee; from the Georgian SSR, E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee; from the Azerbaijan SSR, G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; from the Lithuanian SSR, A.S. Barkauskas; from the Moldavian SSR, I.I. Bodyul; from the Latvian SSR, A.E. Voss; from the Kirgiz SSR, T.U. Usubaliyev; from the Tadzhik SSR, D. Rasulov; from the Armenian SSR, K.S. Demirchyan; from the Turkmen SSR, M.G. Gapurov; from the Estonian SSR, K.G. Vayno.

The speakers stressed that Leonid Ilich's speech, which will garner tremendous reaction throughout the world, provided an exceptionally profound and wide-ranging Marxist-Leninist analysis of both the situation in the country's national economy and the present international situation and sets forth a constructive action program for the party and people for the coming years.

Soviet Kazakhstan's impressive achievements, vividly described in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech and Comrade D.A. Kunayev's report, are the real fruits of the implementation of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy, the fruits of the international unity and fraternal friendship among the Soviet peoples.

An important role in the successes the republic has achieved in the years of soviet power belongs to the Kazakhstan CP, the speeches noted. As a large and militant detachment of the CPSU it educates the republic's peoples in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism and carries out tremendous organizational and political work to mobilize the working peoplt to improve social production efficiency, complete the plans of the 10th 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule and fittingly greet the 26th CPSU Congress.

The present celebrations on Kazakhstan's soil, the speakers said, are a wonderful red letter day for all the peoples of our great and mighty multinational motherland. This red letter day impressively demonstrates the socialist nation's unity, cohesion and indissoluble friendship and the Soviet people's fidelity to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and aspiration for peace throughout the world.

The speeches stressed that the working people of the whole country unanimously approve the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU, its Central Cpmmittee and the Central Cpmmittee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that outstanding statesman of our time and inflexible fighter for peace throughout the world. The working people of all the Soviet land's republics will continue to augment their efforts to increase the socialist state's might and will continue to travel the path of building the communist society in our country.

Alma-Ata's Young Pioneers greeted the ceremony participants.

Then D.A. Kunayev delivered the concluding speech. He said:

Bright pride fills everyone's hearts at the awareness of our great unity, of which all the comrades who have delivered speeches from this rostrum have spoken with emotion.

We can all see that our celebrations have been a real demonstration of the friendship and fraternity of our great motherland's peoples, of the vitality of Lenin's nationalities policy and of Soviet people's monolithic cohesion around the beloved party and its Leninist Central Committee headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, faithful continue of Lenin's cause. (prolonged applause)

The presence at our festivities of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has lent special elation to the celebrations.

Among the Kazakh people, as among all Soviet people, Leonid Ilich, you enjoy the respect, love and boundless trust to which you are fully entitled as a Kazakhstan oldtimer and as a man and a leader who has done, as no one else has, an exceptional amount for the comprehensive development of our republic, which has been, is and will continue to be an inseparable part of the great land of the soviets. (applause)

Your vivid, heartfelt speech evoked in our hearts complete understanding and an ardent desire to work still better in the name of the triumph of the common cause.

Your speech is a document of tremendous mobilizing force which inspires the communists and all the working people of the republic and the country to new achievements and has a tremendous international resonance.

On behalf of the ceremony participants and on behalf of all the republic's working people we wish you, dear Leonid Ilich, good health, vitality, inexhaustible energy and new successes in your very difficult work. (prolonged applause)

On behalf of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee and the republic's Supreme Soviet and government and on behalf of all the session participants D.A. Kunayev expressed profound gratitude to the delegations from the hero-cities of Moscow and Leningrad, the fraternal union republics and the autonomous republics and oblasts for taking part in the celebrations.

The Kazakh people and the republic's working people, he went on to say, have a clear awareness that our strength lies in loyalty to Lenin's behests, to the party's ideals and to the fraternity of the Soviet peoples.

Like all Soviet people, we unanimously approve and support the wise domestic and foreign policy of the party and its combat headquarters--the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that outstanding figure of our time and steadfast fighter for peace. (prolonged applause)

We assure our party and the whole Soviet people that Kazakhstan's people will continue to march confidently beneath the banner of Marxism-Leninism and in single formation with all the fraternal peoples onward to new victories in building communism. (prolonged applause)

Unanimously and with great enthusiasm the ceremony participants adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, and to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The ceremonial session was declared closed. Everyone rose. The party anthem, the Internationale, rang out in the hall.

That same day Kazakhstan's masters of arts and amateur art collectives gave a gala concert for the ceremony participants in the V.I. Lenin Palace; it was a great success.

The concert was attended by Comrades L.I. Brezhnev, V.V. Grishin, D.A. Kunayev, G.V. Romanov, V.V. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev, E.A. Shevardnadze, the leaders of Kazakhstan's Communist Party and government and the members of the delegations.

REPUBLICAN MINISTERS ANSWER QUESTIONS ON TELEVISION

LD040852 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] The leaders of Georgia's most important ministries have been taking part recently in republican television programs to answer viewers' questions over the telephone. This particular program called "The Open Line" makes it possible for the population to contact the Georgian Government members. Soviet leaders at all levels are obliged to consider complaints and suggestions coming from the population and to answer them.

TADZHIKISTAN PARTY PLENUM DISCUSSES CADRE QUESTIONS

LD041412 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] A plenum of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee in Dushanbe today discussed the question of improving work with cadres, improving their selection, education and placement. The republic is successfully fulfilling the 5-year plan. As was reported by Rasulov, first secretary of the republic's Communist Party Central Committee, above-plan output to the tune of R254 million had been produced. Power engineering and the metallurgical and chemical industries are developing rapidly. Since the start of the 5-year plan 2.5 million tons of cotton, which is 125,000 tons above the plan, has been obtained.

BRIEFS

ORDER OF LENIN AWARD--The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has conferred the Order of Lenin on Mukhamed Sayfitdinovich Asimov, president of the Tadzhik Academy of Science and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Science. The award is for his services to the development of science, training scientific cadres and to mark his 60th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 1 Sep 80 LD]

KIRILENKO APPLAUDS SOVIET TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS

LD071456 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1050 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 5 Sept (TASS)--The technical policy of the CPSU has in the past decade proved to be exceptionally fruitful. It has given life to a number of directions for science and technical progress which are now having an active influence on the makeup of the whole production apparatus of the country, Andrey Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, writes in the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA. The article notes, inter alia, that in the Soviet Union, output of computers is developing at a rate appreciably exceeding growth of production in other branches of the national economy. Computers form the basis of 4,400 automated control systems which are in operation, of which 1,645 control technological processes. Output of tools and means of automation rose in the past years of the 5-year plan by 1.6 times.

The capitalist world is undergoing a severe fuel and energy crisis, Andrey Kirilenko writes. Against this background, the stable and planned development of the fuel and raw material base in the USSR is all the more impressive. Extraction of all types of fuel has nearly doubled as compared with 1965, and makes up one-fifth of world production.

In the generation of electricity, Andrey Kirilenko notes, the part played by atomic electric power stations, which are already saving more than 17 million tons of fuel annually, is becoming proportionally greater.

In the last three 5-year plans the Soviet economy has scored new successes in all the main directions of scientific and technical progress, and stable growth of the country's economic, scientific and technical potential has been secured, Andrey Kirilenko writes.

"Our country's successes in this sphere are so great that the attempts by Carter's U.S. administration to put pressure on the Soviet Union by cutting back Soviet-American economic, scientific and technical ties look simply ridiculous," Andrey Kirilenko writes. "What are they hoping to achieve by this? Evidently, they are banking on tha fact that the progress of science and technology cannot develop successfully and comprehensively without international cooperation. But Washington is clearly indulging in wishful thinking when it is imagined that, for us, exchange of scientific and technical experience and information with the United States exhausts the possibilities."

"We take full account of the international character of the development and achievements of the scientific and technical revolution and, with the other countries of the socialist community, we are striving to raise its socioeconomic effect to the maximum, above all in the framework of socialist integration," Andrey Kirilenko notes.

ACTIVITES HIGHLIGHT OIL, GAS INDUSTRY WORKERS DAY

Hall of Columns Meeting

LD060656 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Summary] "A ceremonial meeting was held today in the Hall of Columns at the capital's House of the Unions devoted to the All-Union Oil and Gas Industry Workers' Day. In the presidium were Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Baybakov and Dymshits, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; heads of a number of ministries and departments, and scientists, production frontrankers and innovators." It was noted that more than 1 million tons of oil and over 4 billion cubic meters of gas had been recovered above plan since the beginning of the year.

Petroleum Minister on Achievements

LD051358 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] We will begin this routine newscast with a report devoted to the all-union festival of the oil and gas industry workers which is celebrated on 7 September. On this occasion USSR Minister of the Petroleum Industry Maltsev stated in a TASS interview that compared with the start of the 5-year plan the output of oil together with gas condensate will increase this year by more than 115 million tons.

Great successes had been achieved by oilmen of West Siberia. Rates unprecedented in world practice for mastering deposits had been achieved here. Two years ago oilmen reported the production of the 1 billionth ton of oil since the start of mastering the region. And in the middle of this year this level was reached by the production workers of one of the associations, Nishnevartovskneftegaz.

Turkmenian gas workers completed mastering the Shatlyk deposit ahead of schedule. The national economy received about 9 billion cubic meters of fuel above the 5-year plan. This news served the continuation of the minister's commentary. He said:

The country's gas industry is developing swiftly. Since the start of the year alone over 4 billion cubic meters of fuel above the plan was obtained. Production workers are helped in speeding up its production by accelerated mastering of new deposits in West Siberia, Turkmenia and Orenburgskaya Oblast.

A unified gas supply system exists in the country. Domestic gas is used now by over 180 million Soviet people. No other gas-producing region of the country has such a rapid and large-scale growth as West Siberia. High Productivity and Quality of Work: Siberian gas workers are working under this slogan.

Yet another report: Tyumen gas has arrived at Novosibirsk enterprises. A new pipeline has gone into operation which has been laid from the Nizhnevartovak-Kuzbass pipeline. Here is what Minister of the Petroleum Industry Maltsev said in response to this event:

Over two thirds of the raw material and fuel produced is now pumped through pipelines. In the 5-year plan the collectives of the Ministry of Petroleum and Gas Construction have put into operation tens of thousands of kilometers of new underground transport mainlines. This year alone it is intended to put into operation 15,000 km of main pipelines including the Surgut-Polotsk oil pipeline and the Urengoy-Chelyabinsk-Petrovsk-Novopskov gas pipeline, to build tens of pumping and compressor stations and also much housing, the minister concluded.

TYUMEN OIL ASSOCIATIONS FALL BEHIND DRILLING PLAN

LD080705 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 35 Signed to Press 25 Aug 80 p 2

[Report by V. Borodin, department chief of the TYUMENSKAYA PRAVDA newspaper: "Tyumen Acceleration"]

[Excerpts] Tyumen-- heerful news is coming these days from the oilfields of the central Ob region. It attests that the Tyumen people are true to their word--to extract 303.5 million tons of oil this year, including 2.7 million tons in addition to the plan. This is guaranteed by the successful work of the drillers, who have to construct more than 9 million meters of wells--50 percent more than last year.

It is not easy to achieve such an acceleration. Laggardness was apparent in the first months of the year. Now, in the summer months, it is being eliminated.

As a result of commissioning new wells ahead of schedule, making more efficient use of existing ones and increasing the beds' oil yield, the people of Nefteyugansk intend to extract 480,000 tons of oil and 50 million cubic meters of casinghead gas above the target in 1980.

Other associations of the Tyumenskaya Oblast Main Administration for Petroleum and Gas Extraction are not operating so confidently. Not all drilling work administrations of the Nizhnevartovskneftegaz Association are coping with the drilling plan. Laggardness among derrick erectors is one reason. It still takes a long time to assemble new rigs, the assemblies for which are scattered among several bases. Transportation of equipment to the deposits is poorly organized. Preliminary batching of units would considerably reduce the installation time, and we cannot do without actively introducing the Nefteyugansk people's experience here.

The derrick erectors' production bases require special attention. Four consolidated drilling work administrations have been set up in Nizhnevartovskiy Rayon, embracing subdivisions of derrick construction workers with shops' rights. But they do not have good repair workshops rights or shops for the manufacture of metal structures. This greatly complicates work, particularly in remote fields.

The drillers' precongress competition will help to commission many more reserves for increasing drilling.

COAL MINISTER ON PROGRESS, FAILINGS IN MINERS' DAY INTERVIEW

LD080703 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 80 p 1

[Correspondent interview with B.F. Bratchenko, USSR minister of coal industry, under the rubric "Today Is Miners' Day": "Instakhanovite Style!"]

[Excerpt] The miners of the Torezantratsit Production Association, where A. Stakhanov worked until his last days and where thousands of shock workers of communist labor are taking up his baton today, are the leaders of the precongress competition.

Other collectives have also adopted stepped-up pledges, which attests to the great internal reserves that exist in the sector. Unfortunately, this potential is not always fully utilized. There are still many enterprises which fail to cope with the state plans. Production capacities are not being started up in full, and losses of worktime are high owing to the breakdown rate of the equipment.

Major new enterprises have been commissioned recently, such as the Tentekskaya mine in Karaganda and the Zapadno-Donbasskaya mine in the Donbass, the Oktyabrskiy slate mine in Estonia and the Chervonogradskaya enriching factory in the Ukraine. The final stage of the very big Bogatyr opencut mine has been commissioned. In the sector as a whole, however, capital construction plans are not being fulfilled completely. The ministry is making an effort to increase the pace of construction and installation work and to commission all projects nearing completion.

Discussing the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Socialist Competition for a Fitting Greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress," the ministry collegium together with the Coal Industry Workers' Trade Union Central Committee Presidium has outlined a range of measures to ensure the necessary conditions for the highly productive working of pits, opencut mines, enriching factories and construction projects.

BRIEFS

NEW KIRGIZIA OBLAST--A new oblast--Talas Oblast--has been formed in the Talas valley of Kirgizia, which has been revived through the construction of the Kirovskoye Reservoir. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 4 Sep 80 LD]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 5-8 SEPTEMBER

LD060708/LD070657/LD080150/LD090509 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 5-8 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

5 September

In Kazakhstan machine operators have laid barley and wheat in swathes on 17.5 million hectares, two-thirds of the area under grain in the republic. Grain has been reaped and threshed on 17 million hectares. Poor weather is hindering work. In Kirgizia farm workers have delivered a total of more than 200,000 tons of grain to state elevators, fulfilling the plan by three-quarters. In Omskaya Oblast farmers are reaping grain on the second million hectares. (0500 GMT)

In Dagestanskaya ASSR corn farmers have pledged 50,000 tons of corn and 500,000 tons of silage. (0700 GMT)

In Altayskiy Kray farmers have begun harvesting on the penultimate and fourth million hectares. In Kurskaya Oblast grain has been reaped on 1 million hectares, almost 90 percent of the plan. Many farms have finished threshing wheat and barley and are now harvesting the late crops--buckwheat and millet. (1100 GMT)

In Saratovskaya Oblast grain harvesting is ending. Four million hectares were sown to grain here. (1200 GMT)

6 September

The Khabarovskiy Kray Komsomol has taken charge of the procurement of vitaminized grass-meal for social stockbreeding: about 25,000 tons have already been laid in. The target is 30,000 tons. All production processes are fully mechanized. (0130 GMT)

Kurganskaya Oblast machine operators are working on the second million hectares. A third of the reaped grain crops has been threshed. In Belorussia and the northern Ukraine, sowing of winter crops has begun. All farms have sufficient quantities of high-quality sowing material. (0530 GMT)

Town people are taking part in shock labor to complete the harvest in Tambovskaya Oblast. Due to difficult weather, farmers are harvesting barley and oats first, and wheat later, so far 500,000 tons of grain crops have reached elevators and reception points from Tambovskaya Oblast. In Altayskiy Kray grain crops have thus far been threshed over 2 million hectares, which is 40 percent of the grain area. (0900 GMT)

Machine operators in Kustanayskaya Oblast are threshing grain crops on 160,000 to 170,000 hectares every day. Grain crops have been threshed on almost half the area now. (1600 GMT)

Continuous rains are complicating the harvest in Bashkirskaya SSR. But grain crop farmers are trying to make use of every hour of good weather. They have sold 1 million tons of grain to the state so far. The first 100,000 tons of cotton have been gathered in Uzbekistan. (1900 GMT)

7 September

Grain crops in Omskava Oblast have been cut on 1.2 million hectares, which is more than half the area. (0000 GMT)

Three-quarters of grain crops have been cut in Kustanayskaya Oblast. The 5-year plan grain crop sales target has been completed in Krasnoznamenskiy Rayon, Tselinogradskaya Oblast. More than 900,000 tons have been sent. (0100 GMT)

In Volgogradskaya Oblast 2.1 million tons of grain crops have been sold. Nine oblasts in Uzbekistan are selling cotton to the state. Yesterday nearly 10,000 tons were dispatched in Bukharskaya Oblast. (0204 GMT)

More than 200,000 tons of grain crops are being handled daily at procurement centers in Altayskiy Kray. (0700 GMT)

Machine operators of Odenburgskaya Oblast have prepared for sowing 2 million hectares out of the overall area of about 5 million. (1600 GMT)

Altayskiy Kray farmers are cutting wheat and barley on the third million hectares. This is over 40 percent of the total grain crop area. (1750 GMT)

Grain is bieng harvested on the second million hectare in Pavlodarskaya Oblast. This is a high-yielding harvest for the area and has been obtained despite downpours and storms which delayed operations by more than 2 weeks. There are 1,300 mechanized complexes, detachments and links working on the fields of the oblast. The grain growers of the oblast have decided to deliver to the state this year more than 1 million tons of grain crops. The harvesting of raw cotton has begun in Turkmenia, in the last 10 days, more than 25,000 tons of raw cotton have been delivered to the procurement points, Much of it is being harvested by machines. It is intended to harvest 800,000 tons of raw cotton in this way. (1900 GMT)

8 September

More than 1 million hectares have been plowed in Saratovskaya Oblast. (0130 GMT)

The harvesting of sugar beet, which occupies 140,000 hectares in Tambovskaya Oblast, has begun there. (0200 GMT)

Two million tons of grain crops have arrived in Orenburgskaya Oblast. In Belgorodskaya Oblast 700,000 tons of grain crops, or 80 percent of the plan, have been gathered to date. (0500 GMT)

Altayskiy Kray farmers are today threshing grain crops on the second half of the grain acreage. Grain crops from an area of almost 200,000 hectares are being gathered in every 24 hours. (0700 GMT)

Grain crops have been reaped on over 3.5 million hectares of Kustanayskaya Oblast. On half of this area the grain has been threshed. (0900 GMT)

By today, grain crops in Omskaya Oblast have been reaped on an area of 1.4 million hectares, which constitutes almost two-thirds of the allocated land. (1200 GMT)

Half a million tons of cotton were delivered by the beginning of this week to the country's procurement points. This year it has been decided to gather almost two-thirds of the whole crop by machine. There will be a little over 50,000 combines working in the fields at the height of harvesting. (1750 GMT)

FAILURE TO DELIVER AGRICULTURE MACHINERY, PARTS SCORED

LD050913 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Aug 80 p 2

[Yu. Grachev report: "Reliable Provision for the Harvest: From an All-Union Operational Staff Session"]

[Text] At the latest session of the All-Union Operational Staff for the Provision of Material and Technical Supplies for Agriculture it was stressed that the decisive period has now set in both for field workers and for the collectives of industrial enterprises fulfilling rural orders. The successful completion of the whole harvesting campaign now depends largely on them, as does the fulfillment of plans for the last year of the 10th 5-Year Plan for the production of agricultural products.

Unfortunately, not all industrial enterprises are coping successfully with their targets, and this is reducing the rate of field work to a certain extent. Thus a large number of complaints are being made against the Tulskiy combine plant, which is systematically failing to fulfill plans for the delivery to farms of spare parts for harvesting machines. At present the machine operators are experiencing a particular shortage of inclined chambers [naklonnyyee kamery], pulleys and shafts; despite repeated assurances by the plant's leaders that the situation will be rectified, there has been little change.

Also failing to cope with deliveries of the necessary components and spare parts for harvesting machinery are the Krasnoyarskoye grain-harvesting combines production association, the Taganrogskiy combine plant, the Berdyanskoye reaper production association and a number of other enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building.

Now, with the increase in harvesting work, an increased load is being placed on motor transport, and its constant technical readiness is of decisive significance. But despite measures taken by the USSR Ministry of Automotive Industry the delivery by some plants of automobile spare parts in the agreed numbers has deteriorated recently. The session cited the Avtouaz, Gaz, Avtodizel and Zil associations and the Svobodnenskiy Avtozapchast plant among the laggards.

The farmers are also being let down by the collectives of certain enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry which produce fan belts and v-belts. The schedule for the delivery of these components is not being fulfilled by the Saranskiy, Karagandinskiy, Volzhskiy and Lisichanskiy industrial rubber products plants and a number of other enterprises.

As was noted at the session, the USSR Ministry of Railways is only poorly ensuring the provision of freightcars for plants manufacturing machinery for the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Thus since 8 August the Prokhladnenskiy repair plant has in effect been unable to dispatch tractor trailers to Kazakhstan and southern West Siberia because of the lack of gondola cars and flatcars. More than 1,000 units of finished output have accumulated at the enterprise. The West Siberian railroad has supplied the Bolsherechenskiy machine repair plant at Bolshaya Rechka station with only 30 percent of the planned freightcars for the shipment of mobile workshops. A similar situation has arisen at the Kalachenskiy machine plant, where that same railroad has provided the capacity to ship less than 30 percent of the plant's output.

Taking part in the staff's work were executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR People's Control Committee and the USSR Gossnab, and representatives of ministries and departments.

HARVESTING, FALL PLOWING PROGRESS REVIEWED

LD051521 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 28 Aug 80 p 1

[N. Osychkin agricultural review: "Urgent Concerns for Farmers"]

[Text] The country's farmers are working with great labor enthusiasm, as they strive to conduct successfully the harvest, grain shipments and fodder procurement and create a realiable foundation for the next harvest. All their forces are being directed toward fulfilling the pledges of the final year of the 5-year plan and fittingly greeting the 26th CPSU Congress.

According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 25 August grain and pulse crops (except corn) had been cut from 65.1 million hectares, or 53 percent of the sown area, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at interfarm enterprises. Threshing had been carried out on 55 million hectares or 84 percent of the area cut. In the past week the areas completely cleared increased by 8.7 million hectares, which is rather less than in the preceding week. The harvest front has shifted to the eastern, central and northern regions. The difficult weather conditions here require farm leaders, specialists, machine operators and all participants in the harvesting to take account of every hour and to step up by any means the pace of the harvesting and procurement of grain and also other agricultural produce.

RSFSR farms have cut the grain from over 38 million hectares. In the North Caucasus the harvesting of cereal, pulse and hulled crops is drawing to a close. Farms in the Central-Chernozem Region have cut three-fourths of the sown area. In the Non-Chernozem Zone 5.1 million hectares or 31 percent of the sown area has been cut. Threshing has been carried out on 73 percent of this area. In Orlovskaya and Ryazanskaya oblasts and the Mordovskaya ASSR almost half the sown area has been cut. On Kaluzhskaya, Pskovskaya and Smolenskaya oblast farms machinery is being used below capacity and not even one-fifth of grain crops have been gathered here.

The harvesting has gotten under way in the Altay. The grain area here exceeds 4.5 million hectares. One-fourth has already been windrowed and an increasing number of combines are being switched over to threshing work. Strong and durum wheat has been put under special control--it is planned to sell not less than 1.5 million tons to the state. It is being rapidly pretreated on the threshing floors and carefully stored in the state granaries. Farms in many Kurganskaya, Permskaya, Sverdlovskaya and Kemerovskaya oblast rayons are conducting the harvest efficiently.

Mass harvesting is underway in all oblasts of northern Kazakhstan. The virgin land machine operators keep the combines out in the fields for up to 20 hours a day. Kokchetavskaya Oblast farms have leakproofed all combines, equipped them with devices for gathering lodged grain and are making wide use of tractor-trailers and truck trains for grain shipment.

Ukrainian farms have cleared the harvest from over 29 million hectares. Many machine operators here are producing 800-1,000 quintals of grain a day with their combines. About half the sown area has been cleared in Belorussia, where rain is especially impeding the harvest. In Lithuania 36 percent of the sown area has been cut, in Latvia 33 percent and in Estonia 52 percent.

Time does not stand still--soon it will be September. It is necessary to make wider use of machinery, to fix attachments to units to enable grain to be gathered even under difficult weather conditions and to ensure efficient work on the threshing floors and the uninterrupted dispatch of grain to the elevators.

Farms in Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan and Kirgizia have grown a good harvest of corn grain and are now gathering it. [paragraph continues]

In Kabardino-Balkariya the machine operators of Terskiy Rayon's Krasnaya Zvezda Kolkhoz were the first to take the combines out into the fields. The autonomous republic's farms plan to deliver not less than 165,000 tons of corn grain to the state granaries. Final preparations for mass harvesting of this crop are underway in Moldavia, where corn has been cultivated by industrial methods. It is important everywhere to preserve and harvest for grain all plots which have been allocated for this purpose and to fulfill the targets for laying in seeds of this valuable crop.

It is time to harvest buckwheat and millet. As yet they have only been threshed from negligible areas. In the irrigated area of the south a good rice harvest is ripening. Kuban farms intend to gather over 1 million tons of the white grain. Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast farmers have begun the mass rice harvest.

Vegetable growing workers are undergoing a serious test at the moment. Thanks to direct links between farms and trade enterprises the influx of tomatoes and cucumbers from the fields of Odesskaya Oblast has increased. In the country as a whole vegetables have been gathered from 230,000 hectares and the procurement plan fulfilled by 27 percent. Some 400,000 tons of potatoes have been purchased. In some southern regions tomatoes are being gathered slowly and their shipment is being held up through a shortage of packaging.

Fiber flax has been pulled from 266,000 hectares or 24 percent of the sown area, which is rather less than by the end of the first 10 days last year. In Central Asia selective harvesting of cotton is beginning on the early sown fields. The first truckloads of the new harvest have arrived from the farms of Tadzhikistan's Vakhsh Valley.

The foundation for the next harvest is being laid in the country. Winter crops have been sown on 5.3 million hectares, but the pace of sowing is still lower than last year. While in Kirovskaya, Vologodskaya and Kostromskaya oblasts considerable areas were sown last week. In many other places in the North-West, the Central and the Volgo-Vyatka regions this urgent work has been proceeding slowly. Fall plowing has been completed on 8.9 million hectares or 8 percent of the plan. In the oblasts of the Central-Chernozem Region the harvesting of cereals is nearing completion, but preparation of areas for plowing is being delayed. The plowing plan has been fulfilled by only 5 percent here.

The fall is at the door. There remains less and less time to carry out all the urgent tasks in the fieldwork package. Now every hour, every minute must be accounted for.

OBLASTS 'HOPING FOR' STATE FODDER AID CHASTISED

LD080707 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 80 p 1

[A. Pazhitnev article under the rubric "Harvest Vigil: Agricultural Review": "Harvest Reaches the East"]

[Text] Summer is counting off its final days. The pace of the harvest campaign is becoming increasingly intense with the approach of fall. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 25 August the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had cut grain and pulse crops on 65.1 million hectares. That is more than half the sown area. And 84 percent of the cut grain crops have been threshed. The center of the harvesting work is now shifting to eastern and northern regions. The reaping is developing in Siberia and north Kazakhstan. Joining in the competition for a fitting greeting of the 26th CPSU Congress, farmers are increasing the sale of grain to the state.

The working people of Krasnodarskiy Kray have poured more than 3 million tons of grain into the motherland's granaries, those of Rostovskaya Oblast have provided more than 2 million tons, while the figures for Saratovskay and Orenburgskaya oblasts are more than 1 million tons each.

The harvesting of grain corn has begun on farms in Uzbekistan and Turkmenia. The time has come to pull the flax and harvest the tobacco. Preparation of the soil for the next harvest and the sowing of winter crops are continuing in the country. These jobs have been carried out on 27.4 million and 5.3 million hectares respectively--66 and 13 percent of the plan.

The farmer's urgent concerns include fodder procurement. Many farms have already covered livestock units' requirements for coarse and succulent fodder. In Estonia, for instance, the first cut of grass has been carried out on the whole area allocated. The republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are close to fulfilling the plans for procuring hay and cured hay. The farms of Tadzhikistan, Lithuania and Moldavia have completed the main grass mowing work. In all, according to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, 71 million hectares of sown and natural grasses have been cut in the country, which constitutes more than 80 percent of the area. Some 47 million tons of hay and 64.1 million tons of cured hay have been laid in. That is more than by the same period last season.

Haymaking time is nearing its end. However, a considerable number of farms still do not have the requisite stocks of coarse fodder. Thus only 40-70 percent of the planned amounts of hay and cured hay have been procured in Novgorodskaya, Ivanovskaya, Kirovskaya and Permskaya oblasts. Meanwhile tens of thousands of hectares of the allocated area here have still not been cut. Just what are farm managers and specialists hoping for, one wonders? Fodder shipments from other oblasts and state aid once again? This practice cannot be tolerated. In most areas of the country all the conditions exist for accumulating sufficient stocks of fodder, and party organizations must with the utmost principledness penalize farm managers who make miscalculations in forming the fodder base.

The ensilage of green matter for storage is gaining increasing scope in the country. By the beginning of the last week in August stocks on kolkhozes and sovkhozes totaled 96.7 million tons. Because of the late ripening of silage crops, the pace of this work is currently below that of last year. The farms of Armenia, Altayskiy and Krasnoyarskiy krays and Kurskaya and a number of other oblasts, where silage stocks are one-half to one-third of last season's, are lagging particularly badly. The gap must be eliminated more rapidly.

However, not all procurement workers are persistent enough in overcoming difficulties. It is scarcely possible to expect success in the laying in of succulent fodder in, say, Kuybyshevskaya Oblast, where 25 percent of the silage combines have still not been repaired. Much now depends on construction workers and their ability to efficiently commission new silage storage facilities. However, in the RSFSR alone, and only so far as state capital investments are concerned, construction organizations failed to supply the countryside with millions of cubic meters of storage capacity in the first 6 months alone. That is food for thought for the leadership and party committees of the relevant ministries and departments.

The blame for poor-quality fodder preparation cannot merely be shifted onto farmers' partners. Farmers have at their disposal many advanced methods making it possible to obtain quality fodder. There is the use of preservatives and ferments, carbamide and other nitrogenous additives, the preparation of mixtures of various ingredients, the use of polyethylene sheet as covering, and much more besides. All that is necessary is to observe the recommendations accurately and to stick strictly to the techniques that have been devised. [paragraph continues]

At the same time on the Kalinin Sovkhoz, the Takhirov and Komsomol Kolkhozes in Kaakhkinskiy Rayon, and certain other farms in Ashkhabadskaya Oblast there have been cases where it has taken a long time to fill trenches with green matter, and the matter has been poorly packed down and covered in any old way with insulating material. It is no accident that a considerable amount of the fodder laid in there is not very nutritious.

As the borders of the grain reaping extend, the volume of procurements of after-harvest waste is increasing. This must be sensibly used and fully gathered in. As yet straw and chaff stocks on kolkhozes and sovkhozes are only 33 percent of the plan. The farms of Kurganskaya, Chelyabinskaya and Astrakhanskaya oblasts are being slow to stack the straw and transport it from the fields.

Production of artificially dehydrated fodder is growing. More than 5 million tons of grass meal and chop--more than 66 percent of the plan--have been procured.

The crucial concluding period of the harvesting lies ahead. It is a matter of honor for all farmers to successfully fulfill the adopted pledges and worthily greet the 26th CPSU Congress.

LATE AUGUST HARVESTING ROUNDUP REPORTED

LD080921 Moscow IZYESTIYA in Russian 28 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 1

[C. Pavlov agricultural review: "Fall Hastens On"]

[Excerpts] Harvest has begun in Omskaya Oblast. By Monday grain had been laid in windrows on 231,000 hectares. Altay machine operators have cut the first million of their 4.5 million hectares of grain.

Harvest is under way in the Non-Chernozem Zone. Here grain crops have still only been cut on 5.1 million hectares. This is less than one-third of the total area.

There has been rain in the past week over the country's European territory. It was especially heavy in the western Ukraine, Belorussia, the Baltic and the Non-Chernozem Zone, where 20-52 mm and in places 60 mm fell.

In the Ukraine, grain and pulse crops have been cut on 12.9 million hectares or 87 percent of the sown area and threshed on 1.7 million hectares or 91 percent of the area cut. Here the harvesting of potatoes, tobacco and perennial grass seed has begun. Soon kolkhozes and sovkhozes will begin to lift sugar beet. Thus, shifting to the east and northwest, the harvest is entering a new stage. There is still a lot to cut--47 percent of the grain. Moreover the harvesting of industrial crops is now under way--sunflowers, sugar beet, cotton and also corn for grain. In a word, September promises to be intense, and we must be prepared for difficulties everywhere--for fall rarely humors us with good weather. Much depends on effective use of equipment and transport and skillful organization of manpower. Unfortunately there are reports that, on a number of farms in the east which have already begun the harvest, some combines and mowing machines are standing idle in disrepair. This is a blatant reproach to the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture leaders who have not supplied kolkhozes and sovkhozes with the necessary spare parts for machines.

Sales of grain to the state continue. The elevators of Turganskaya Oblast are receiving new harvest grain round the clock. Farms have begun mass sales of strong wheat to the state. Ninety percent of the grain procured meets the highest standard.

All regions of the country are selling grain. But procurers are drawing attention to the fact that, though they have the opportunity, a number of farms are selling very little high-quality or seed grain--especially peas and malting barley. The farms of Bashkiria deserve praise for deciding to procure for seed the whole harvest (a good yield, incidentally) of the new Chulpan variety of winter rye.

Other work is now going on in the country's fields. Procurement of fodder and vegetables, harvesting of flax and tobacco and threshing of perennial grass seed continue.

A very important and crucial task now is to lay the foundation for next year's harvest. In a number of the regions where the editors sent me--the North Caucasus, Orenburg and Bashkiria--I saw farm managers and specialists dealing with soil preparation for next year's grain crop much more attentively this year than in the recent past. The Ipatov method, which provides for continuous flow fieldwork, is increasingly being introduced. And while formerly the links engaged in gathering in leftovers were often poorly equipped technically, and tractor drivers were held back from soil preparation and units were delayed, there is none of this now on the foremost farms. Nevertheless, as statistics show, the pace of fall plowing can and must be increased.

Sowing of winter crops is under way almost everywhere, except in the country's southern regions. Here we must note the farms of Kurganskaya, Permskaya, Sverdlovskaya and Omskaya oblasts, the Tatarskaya and Udmurtskaya ASSR's and Altayskiy Kray, which are conducting this work in an organized way with the harvesting.

LATVIAN CP DECRIES HARVESTING, TRANSPORTATION BOTTLENECKS

LD080701 [Editorial report] Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian on 23 August 1980 published on the front pages a 1,800-word LATINFORM report under the rubric "At the Latvian CP Central Committee" entitled "On Progress in Gathering the Harvest and Selling Grain to the State in the Republic." The report notes that the Latvian CP Central Committee Bureau has examined this question and adopted a resolution on it, it is pointed out that in a number of rayons full and efficient use is not being made of harvesting equipment. As a result of which the proper pace of harvest work is not being maintained, and there is an unwarranted interval between harvesting grain and gathering straw for fodder. There are reportedly shortcomings in organizing the work of harvesting and transportation complexes, and inadequate work is being done to reduce grain losses during transportation. The report also complains of faulty attachments for combine harvesters and of a shortage of certain spare parts. There are said to be "substantial shortcomings" in the operation of motor transport, including trucks standing idle or being used for the wrong purpose, and interruptions in the supply of fuel and lubricants. The report concludes by stating that Latvian news media should devote more attention to the shortcomings in gathering the harvest and selling grain to the state and more persistently propagandize the experience of progressive workers.

ALIYEV NOTES 'CERTAIN SHORTCOMINGS' IN AZERBAIJAN

LD041417 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 24 August, 1980, publishes on pages 1-4 the 17,000-word text of the speech delivered by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, at the 20 August 1980 meeting of the republic's party and economic aktiv, under the headline "A Shock Finish to the 10th 5-Year Plan and a Fitting Greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress."

After outlining the republic's success in fulfilling its agriculture plan despite "extremely unfavorable" weather conditions this year, Aliyev notes that "certain shortcomings" exist in this sector and goes on to discuss the situation in detail. He analyses the reasons for shortcomings in the grain sector, and also deals at length with cotton growing, criticizing republic ministries and local organs. He discusses, in less detail, shortcomings in the production of grapes, and also of fruit, vegetables and tobacco. There follows a long section devoted to shortcomings in livestock raising, particularly as regards fooder production. Aliyev then notes more briefly the need for improvements in the work of other sectors, such as construction and transport, in order to promote agricultural success, and notes the need for improved work by agricultural ministries and departments and Azerbaijan CP Central Committee departments responsible for this sector. He concludes by expressing confidence in the republic's successful fulfillment of plans and pledges.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES ECONOMIC AKTIV ON 6 SEPTEMBER

LD080355 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] The tasks set by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his speech at the celebrations in Alma-Ata and measures for successfully conduction the cotton harvest were discussed at the meeting of the party economic aktiv of cotton growing regions of Azerbaijan which was held today. Thanks to the deepening of specialization and concentration of production, it was noted at the meeting, cotton growing has become one of the leading branches of the republic's agriculture. In recent years production of raw cotton has increased by almost two and a half times; the yield has doubled. The harvest is gathering pace here; cotton growers have already fulfilled one quarter of the annual plan. The participants in the meeting concentrated attention on the necessity to conduct the whole complex of harvesting work in an organized manner in the final year of the 5-year plan and to ensure successful implementation of the pledges taken in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress to procure 800,000 tons of cotton which is 200,000 tons more than planned.

Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, spoke at the meeting.

BRIEFS

GRAIN ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTION--Kravchenko, editor of STROITELNAYA GAZETA, speaks about construction of grain elevators. This year elevators with a total capacity of about 3 million tons are to be built. By the end of September elevator space for 2.3 million tons is to be commissioned. Work is going well in general, especially in Kazakhstan. Most elevators in the country are built of prefabricated ferroconcrete parts, but problems of moisture penetration still have not been fully eliminated in these types of elevators. The use of metal construction will help. An an All-Union Association for Building Metal Elevators has already been set up. There is a problem also in that many elevators are planned for commissioning in the fourth quarter, when they all should be ready no later than the end of August. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 5 Sep 80 LD]